THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 31. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1894. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

Northern Pacific Bank

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.
J. N. NEVERS, Vice President.
H. J. SPENCER, Cashier.

Money to Loan On Chattel Security

County and City Orders Bought!

Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS

TO

ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
and WINNIPEG

TO

HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Cars
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 2:00 p. m. Departs going west at 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday

No. 6 arrives from the west at 12.55 p. m. Departs going south at 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 7:55 p. m., and departs for the west at 8.15 p. m. daily.

No. 8 arrives from the West at 3:30 a. m. Departs going east at 3.40 a. m. daily.

No. 11, Little Falls and Dakota train, arrives at 5:30 p. m.

No. 12, Little Falls and Dakota train, departs at 6:05 a. m.

No. 54 carries passengers to Aitken, departs at at 10:00 p. m.

No. 55 from N. P. Junction arrives at 3:30 p. m. and departs for Staples at 4:30 p. m.

No. 56 arrives from Staples at 10 a. m. Departs for N. P. Junction at 11:10 a. m.

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and CIGARS

Imported and Domestic.

special Attention Given to Orders for Family Use.

Give me a call when in Detroit and will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,
DETROIT, MINN.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

FRANK B. JOHNSON,

Successor to N. McFadden, Druggist, 36 Front Street, Brainerd. Minn



NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Evil Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old, 50c. size, now 25c.; old $1 size, now 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by

M. L. SWARTZ, Druggist, Brainerd, Minn.



A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally **covered from head to foot** with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in **great distress** about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected **a complete cure,** much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the **strongest terms** as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Professional Cards.

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms and 2, Bank Block,
BRAINERD, MINN.

J. H. WARNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room 5, Hartley Block.

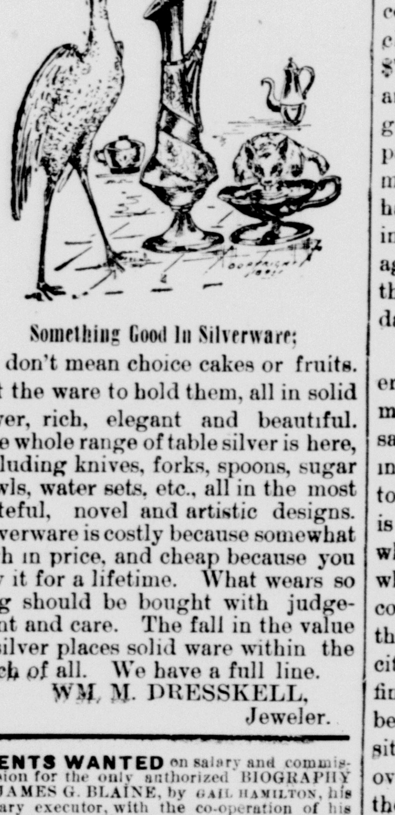
R. K. WHITELEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD.......... MINN.

BRAINERD Ice Company.

STENDAL & PETERSON.

Ice For Family Use
$1.50 PER MONTH.

Leave orders at
Larson & Walters Wood & Coal office
Or With The
Drivers of the Ice Company's Wagons



Something Good In Silverware;

we don't mean choice cakes or fruits. but the ware to hold them, all in solid silver, rich, elegant and beautiful. The whole range of table silver is here, including knives, forks, spoons, sugar bowls, water sets, etc., all in the most tasteful, novel and artistic designs. Silverware is costly because somewhat high in price, and cheap because you buy it for a lifetime. What wears so long should be bought with judgement and care. The fall in the value of silver places solid ware within the reach of all. We have a full line.

WM. M. DRESSKELL,
Jeweler.

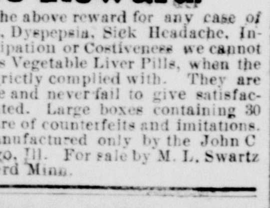
AGENTS WANTED on salary and commission for the only authorized BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES G. BLAINE, by GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these three BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 112 orders from first 110 calls; agent's profit, $196.50. Mrs. Balard of Ohio, took 15 orders, 13 Seal Russia, in one day; profit, $26.25. E. N. Rice, of Mass., took 27 orders in two days; profit, $47.25. J. Patridge, of Me., took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit, $75.25. E. A. Palmer, of N. D., took 53 orders in 3 days; profit, $98.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to

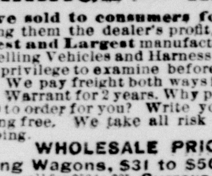
THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO.,
Norwich, Conn.

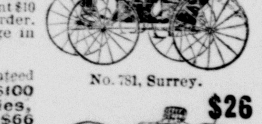
$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills 25c. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by the John C West Co. Chicago, Ill. For sale by M. L. Swartz Druggist Brainerd Minn.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.



$11.00 No. 37, Surrey Harness. $75 No. 781, Surrey. $26 No. 727, Road Wagon. $37.50 No. 718½, Top Buggy. $23.50 No. 1, Farm Harness. $55 Elkhart Bicycle, 28in. wheels, pneumatic tires, weldless steel tubing, drop forgings. $43.00 No. 3, Farm Wagon.

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the **Oldest and Largest** manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent $10 to $50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagons, $31 to $50, Guaranteed same as sell for $50 to $85. **Surreys, $65 to $100** same as sell for $100 to $150. **Top Buggies, $37.50,** as fine as sold for $65. **Phætons, $66 to $100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons** and **Road Carts.** BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

Our Harness are sold at Manufacturer's Prices. Single, $6 to $20. Double Buggy, $18 to $35. Farm, $16 to $28.50.

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS.

5 per cent. off for cash with order. Send 4c. in stamps to pay postage on 112-page catalogue.

Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

That Floating Indebtedness.

The remarks of the Journal in its issue of June 14 in regard to the floating indebtedness of this city were somewhat misleading in that no explanation was given regarding the resources at hand to take care of the orders issued, and also regarding the character of many thousands of dollars of these orders, and the DISPATCH has been requested to set the matter right as far as possible from information from the books of the city clerk and city treasurer. On June 7th, 1894, there were orders outstanding to the amount of $29,697.08, or in other words the city had overdrawn its account to that amount. Included in this amount were paving orders which had been issued to pay for the work of improvements to the sum of $8,028.62, and which cannot rightfully be termed a tax against the city as this entire sum, less $1,500 for two crossings, is assessed against the abutting property and must be paid into the city treasury by the owners thereof as taxes, and the property is in the heart of the city. When this work was done the city had to guarantee the payment and the orders were issued accordingly and dated ahead. Included also in this list of floating orders is the sum of $4,074.18 for improvements at the electric light station and which if placed where they rightfully belong do not come under the head of a burden of taxation. When the present council took their seats and oath of office they found themselves the custodian of an electric light plant for which the city had paid the enormous sum of $60,000, totally inadequate for the demands upon it and in a demoralized condition. The council viewed the matter from a business standpoint and came to the conclusion that the only thing for them to do in order to protect the city's interest was to put the plant in first class condition, add another dynamo and arrange so as to be able to furnish all who desired incandescent lights in order to bring a revenue into the city treasury. This was done at an expense of between $8,000 and $10,000, and today the city clerk informs us that $750 per month is being paid into the treasury by consumers. The cost of running the plant is $205 per month leaving a balance of $545. The orders issued to meet this indebtedness were made payable monthly each order being for $400 and already $3,954.08 has been paid, leaving the sum above mentioned, the last order of which does not mature until July 1, 1895. This amount cannot be included as a tax upon the people as the amount collected each month pays the orders when they mature, and if after this indebtedness has been cleared up $400 per month from this same source is laid aside in 15 years it will pay off the $60,000 of bonds which were issued to pay for the plant originally. Taking these two items together, paving orders, less $1500 for crossings, and electric light improvement orders, making $10,775.17, from the floating orders as they appear, $29,697.08, and we have the sum of $18,921.89 which can rightfully be said to be the floating indebtedness.

To meet this indebtedness the county treasurer turned over to the city treasurer yesterday the sum of $7995.73, aside from the sinking fund and paving tax collected, which, together with the fifteen saloon licenses payable July 1st, amounting to $7500, makes $15,495.73. The city treasurer has on hand $1,375.11 to take up paving orders due July 1st, which in the aggregate will reduce the amount of the city orders outstanding on that date to about $2,000.

On July 1st, 1893, the city treasurer redeemed $5000 of city bonds six months before they were due, thus saving in interest $175, from the sinking fund, and to-day there is $1,425.74 to the credit of that fund. The city is also getting its street lights of which no mention has been made, which at the lowest estimate would cost $3,000 per annum. Taking all these matters into consideration, the city is in as good or better condition financially than it has been for a number of years, and there was no necessity to scatter the report broadcast over the state that Brainerd was on the verge of bankruptcy. Brother Stivers was once mayor of this city, and at that time, in 1890, there was as wide a field for municipal reform regarding expenses, etc., as ever existed. It was under that administration that two of the prominent city officials were found short in their accounts to a large amount, and no system of bookkeeping was carried on in the city clerk's office whereby the accounts between the clerk and treasurer could be checked up, in fact it was the most careless state of affairs that could possibly exist, there was no sinking fund and if we remember correctly no sinking fund commissioners, yet he made no effort then to inaugurate reform. Now look at the reform that has been inaugurated in that respect under the present administration. The accounts at the city clerk's office between himself and the treasurer are kept as correctly and in as concise a form as are the accounts of any bank in this city, and he can show you at a moment's notice just how the city stands financially, and if there are any doubting Thomases who do not believe the figures produced are correct, we would ask them to call on Mr. Farrar at the clerk's office and ascertain for themselves.

The DISPATCH has always favored a conservative policy regarding the city's government from a moral standpoint, and we believe it is the only paper in the city that ever favored the election of a mayor on a reform platform, as our files will show, and we do not desire now to be regarded as opposed to any movement that will better the city morally, always considering that conservative action will do more towards effecting that end than extreme measures. But when it comes to the matter of "reform in municipal expenses" and the city is paraded before the public in the light that the people are about to have their property confiscated through taxation, it is time to make a "kick," so to speak, especially when the business of the city of Brainerd today is being carried on in as business like manner as any city in the state, and much better than two-thirds of them.

Our New Railroad.

Active work has been commenced on the new railroad and hundreds of men have been in the city this week looking for work, in fact there are more men flocking here than there are places for. Wages are as low as $1.25 per day and $3.50 per week is charged for board. A large number of teams from St. Paul and St. Cloud have passed through the city to go up on the line.

Speaking or the new railroad, the construction of which has just commenced, the Pioneer Press says:

The resources of Minnesota are inexhaustible and the financial depression cannot disturb the local confidence of her capitalists in the future. The only railroad construction undertaken this year in this part of the country begins this week in Minnesota from a point ten miles north of Brainerd on the old Brainerd & N. M. forty-five miles northeast to Leech Lake, which is the center of the magnificent pine territory. Foley Bros. & Guthrie of St. Paul have received the contract to build this line, which will be known as the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota, at a cost of over $200,000.

The contract secured by the successful bidders covers all of the work of clearing and grubbing, all grading and the building of all box culverts. The amount of bridging that it will be necessary to build is very small, and nothing will be done toward letting that part of the work until the grading is practically completed. What bridges there are will be short pile bridges. The total amount to be graded is about forty-two miles, and the contract of Foley Bros. & Guthrie covers the whole of this. The work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The track laying contract will not be let until the grade is ready. The whole work will be finished and the road in running order in time to bring out the logs of next seasons cut.

Before Saturday there will be between five hundred and a thousand men at work, most of the laborers being now engaged at the pineries. The contract was let June 13th, and the road must be completed by October 1, when the logging begins. The roadbed and track will be built for a permanent standard road. which will be used for all kinds of traffic.

The construction of the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota will be a direct practical benefit to the Twin cities, as all the timber carried over it will be floated from Brainerd down the Mississippi to these places, where it will be manufactured. There is now a road running forty miles north of Brainerd, known as the Brainerd & Northern, the first ten miles of which will be used by the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota, the remaining track being torn up and many of the rails being utilized in construction of the new track. The former road belonged to the Northern Mill Company of Minneapolis, and was built as a logging road four or five years ago. The timber along this line has been nearly exhausted, and the new line will run in a northeasterly direction to Leech lake, in which territory the Minnesota Logging company, which succeeded the Northern Mill company last year and which builds the road, has purchased between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 feet of timber which supply will not be exhausted for fifteen years at least. The annual output will be about 47,000,000 feet, every foot of which will be sent to St. Paul and Minneapolis, except perhaps a limited amount which will be manufactured at a large mill in Brainerd, which is owned by some of the members of the company, and which was formerly the property of the Northern Mill Company. Negotiations have been going on for a year for the purchase of the timber tracts around Leech Lake.

A DEMOCRATIC committee has been appointed for Cass county by Mayor Hemstead, at the request of the democratic central committee, consisting of C. C. Kelley, M. H. Seelye, W. H. Haymor, Arne Welsness and W. W. Bryant.

A MOVE is being made by Grand Rapids republicans to have the congressional nominee pledge himself to use his efforts in removing the St. Cloud land office to that place. The Brainerd Baldwin democrats can probably give the Grand Rapids republicans a few pointers on land office removal promises.

THE republicans of Itasca held their convention on Tuesday and elected an anti-Dunn delegation to the state convention although uninstructed. This was to be expected as the pine barrons of Minneapolis control that county and they are working hard to defeat the people's candidate. If the pine land ring succeed in defeating R. C. Dunn for the nomination it will be a blight upon the republican party of this state.

The lumbermen of Minneapolis will heafter keep their logs above Brainerd until they are needed below and will settle with drivers at the point where they bring the logs out into the Mississippi instead of paying for the driving of the logs over the dam at this point.

Endeavor to Attend This.

The great Christian Endeavor convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 11th to 15th. It will be a grand and enthusiastic gathering of young Christian workers. For all attending from St. Paul and Minneapolis or north thereof, "The Burlington" is the line. Buy your tickets via that route.

Legal Notices.

(First publication May 11.)

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred thirty nine and 53-100 dollars, ($539.53) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage duly executed and delivered by Edwin Halladay and Maria Halladay to The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, bearing date the 7th day of October A. D. 1887, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1887, at 9:05 o'clock A. M., in Book G of Mortgages, on page 455, the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount secured by said mortgage due and payable, and the mortgagors being in default for more than six months dues, interest and premium, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of lot number five (5) of block number three (3) in the Town of East Brainerd, according to the plat of said East Brainerd of record in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing County with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes if any, on said premise, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 7th, A. D. 1894.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

(First publication May 18, 1894.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 11, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on June 29, 1894, viz:

EDWARD HEBERLING,

H. E. No. 13852 for the se¼ section 2, township 45 range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Sylvester Heath, Thomas C. Pointon, William E. Garlinghouse, P. O. address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn., and W. W. Mulholland, P. O. address, Deerwood, Crow Wing County Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication May 25.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Cass. }

District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

Safety Fund National Bank, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Minneapolis Trust Company, as Receiver of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, First National Bank, Nevada, Missouri, Hancock County National Bank, Carthage, Illinois, Peoples Bank of Waseca, The Merchants and Miners Bank, The Superior Savings Bank, The First National Bank of Lake Linden, Michigan, C. C. Chapman, C. J. Chapman, and Robert C. Chapman as partners as The Chapman Banking Company, M. Scanlan and G. A. Davis, Co-Plaintiffs,

vs. SUMMONS.

Charles Evans Holt, Samuel P. Snider, Ella A. Snider, Austin F. Kelley, Lucy B. Kelley and Union National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Edwin Wallace as sole surviving partner of the co-partnership and firm of E. G. and E. Wallace, Charles N. Prouty, John Dobson and James Dobson as co-partners as John and James Dobson, and the Northern Trust Company as Receiver of the property of Samuel P. Snider,

Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the City of Brainerd, County of Crow Wing, in the said State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on Messrs. Cobb & Wheelwright at their office, No. 421, Guaranty Loan Building in the City of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated May 10th, 1894.

COBB AND WHEELWRIGHT,
Attorneys for Safety Fund National Bank, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

BROOKS AND HENDRIX,
Attorneys for First National Bank, Nevada, Missouri, Hancock County National Bank, Carthage, Illinois, and Peoples Bank of Waseca.

SHAW AND CRAY,
Attorneys for the Merchants and Miners Bank, The Superior Savings Bank and the First National of Lake Linden, Michigan.

YOUNG, FISH AND DICKINSON,
Attorneys for Chapman Banking Company.

BENTON, ROBERTS AND BROWN,
Attorneys for G. A. Davis.

REA, HUBACHECK AND HEALEY,
Attorneys for M. Scanlan.

HALE, MORGAN & MONTGOMERY,
Attorneys for Minneapolis Trust Company as Receiver.

(First publication May 11.)

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred ninety-nine and 63-100 dollars ($599.63) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by O. Ed. Anderson and Sarah Anderson to The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., in book I of mortgages, on page 189, the mortgagors being in default $126.45 ten month's dues, interest, premium, and the mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount secured by said mortgage due and payable, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Forty-six (46) feet off the west side of lot number nine (9) in block number two (2) in Schmeltz's Addition to East Brainerd, according to the plat of said addition of record in the Registry of Deeds of said county with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law,

Dated May 7th, A. D. 1894.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

BAKERY

—AND—

Confectionery Store!

6th St., near Roller Rink.

Ice Cream by the Dish, or Quantity.

Hot Rolls every Day, Bread, Cakes, Pies.

Fruit, Candies and Lemonade.

Give us a call and we will endeavor to give satisfaction.

MRS. M. A. ORTH.

Legal Notices.

(First Publication June 15.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and sixty-four and 30-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Nelson E. Tuttle and Phoebe A. Tuttle, his wife, mortgagors, to George F. Burton, mortgagee, bearing date the 14th day of July, A. D., 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1891, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in Book "J" of mortgages, on page 69; and the further sum of two and 50-100 dollars insurance premium, paid by said mortgagee, and made a part of the said mortgage debt according to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-one (21) twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) of block numbered ten (10), in Howes & Spalding's Addition to the City of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Crow Wing county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county, or his deputy, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 14th, A. D. 1894.

GEORGE F. BURTON, Mortgagee.

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Brainerd, Minn.

(First publication May 11.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated March 10th A. D. 1891 by Emile Gelinas and Josephine Gelinas, his wife, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London, Limited, mortgagee, and duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock and thirty minutes A. M. in Book I, of Mortgages on page 620, conveying and mortgaging the following described land lying and being in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit:—The north half (½) of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-five (35) of township forty-three (43) range thirty-two (32) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

There was due on said mortgage debt on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1893, the sum of five hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-four cents ($583.44), and said mortgagee had, besides the security herein mentioned, other security for said debt, which security was duly advertised for sale, and duly sold, and after paying the costs and disbursements of said sale, left remaining the sum of ninety-two dollars and thirty cents ($92.30) to apply on said debt and the interest thereon, and at the time of said sale, left still due and owing said mortgagee the sum of four hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-one cents ($494.21). There is claimed to be now due thereon, and is actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of five hundred and ten dollars and one cent ($510.01), which includes four hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-one cents ($494.21) principal, and fifteen dollars and eighty cents ($15.80) interest.

And whereas, it is stipulated in said mortgage that in case of default in the payment of principal or interest or any part thereof when due, then and in that case, the said mortgagee might declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable at once.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest, and the said mortgagee has elected to declare the whole sum due,

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the sheriff of the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on Saturday the 23rd day of June A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 7th A. D. 1894,

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED, Mortgagee.

HOWELL W. YOUNG, Attorney for Mortgagee, Nos. 402-6 Globe Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

(First Publication June 22.)

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred, eighty-one and 62-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert P. Riggs, widower, mortgagor, to Mrs. Mary H. Keller, mortgagee, bearing date the 22nd day of September, 1893, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on the 28th day of September, 1893, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., in Book E of mortgages, on page 507, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The west 50 feet of lots 13 to 18, of block 287, in First Addition to the town (now city) of Brainerd, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the Registry of Deeds for Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in Crow Wing County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 4th day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one hundred, eighty-one and 62-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 21, A. D. 1894.

MRS. MARY H. KELLER, Mortgagee.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney.

(First publication May 25.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 19 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of Dist. Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday June 30, 1894, viz:

ORLANDO STEELE,

H. E. No. 14247, for the nw¼ Sec. 8, Twp. 133, Range 30.

He names the following witness to prove his continous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Arthur Miller and Frank L. McClellan, P. O. address Pillager, Cass Co., Minn., John Doniyan, B. C. Motley, Morrison Co., Minn, William Tice, P. O. Pillager, Cass Co., Minn,

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication May 11.)

Default having been made in the payment of $23.02 which is due at the date of this notice on the mortgage made, dated and delivered by William Roberts and Susannah Roberts, his wife, to Henry J. Dane, on the 6th day of April, 1893, to secure the payment of $383.75, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 7th day of April 1893, at three o'clock P. M., in Book "E" of mortgages, on page 453; the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section Eight, in township forty-three and range thirty-one, in said county, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county at the front door of the court house in the City of Brainerd in said county, at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 25th day of June, 1894, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and the costs of sale, including the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees, as provided in said mortgage.

Dated, May 7th, 1894.

HENRY J. DANE, Mortgagee, LeSueur, Minn.

(First publication June 15.)

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota, County of Crow Wing. } ss. In Probate Court, Special Term. June 11, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin Y. Farrar, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Arthur C. Farrar of said county.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the probate office in the City of Brainerd, on the following days, viz: On the first Monday of each month for six successive months, commencing Monday July 2nd, 1894.

It is further ordered that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Brainerd Dispatch a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., the 11th day of June, A. D. 1894. By the Court:

[Seal.] MILTON McFADDEN, Judge of Probate.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney for Petitioner.

BANKRUPT SALE!

Sixth Street, next door South of Walter's Shoe Store.

I am now offering for sale a good general stock of

DRY GOODS —AND— CLOTHING!

For Whatever They Will Bring.

These Goods Are

A BANKRUPT STOCK,

AND MUST BE SOLD,

This sale will not last long. Call early while stock is complete.

You Will Save Money.

J. S. GARDNER.

C. D. JOHNSON,

DRUGGIST,

No. 4, Cale Block, Front Street.

Electric Belts,
Sponges, Toilet Articles
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

FINE CIGARS, STATIONERY.

ELEGANT SODA WATER!

J. R. SMITH,

Fire Insurance!

Real Estate,
LOANS
Rents and Collections.
SLEEPER BLOCK.
Brainerd, - Minn.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President.
LEON E. LUM, Vice President.
G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $200,000
Paid up Capital, - - $50,000.
Surplus, - - - - $30,000.

Business accounts invited.

The Pine City Ice Co.

Is now prepared to furnish

ICE!

In any quantity to customers in all parts of the city at

Reasonable Prices!

Leave orders with

P. C. FOGLESTROM,

Post-office Box 1844.

Ice for Family Use, $1.50 per Month

For the Season.

SNOW & SNOW.

We would be glad to tell you how to save your money and make it earn you good pay if you will call.

Do you know that your house is liable to burn? We would like to pay you for it if it should.

We will attend to any legitimate and honorable business for you, if you will pay us. See?

Room 11, Bank Block.

BICYCLES No agents. We sell from catalogue at Wholesale Prices. Ship for examination before sale. Ours at $44 same as agents sell for $75, ours at $55 same as agents sell for $100, ours at $80 wood-rims, 25 lbs., same as any $125 wheel. 12 styles $16 to $80.



$55.00

ACME ROADSTER $55

Guaranteed same as agents sell for $75 to $100.

ACME ROAD RACER, 25 lbs. WOOD-RIMS, $80.

Perfect lines, perfect steering, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed same as agents sell for $125 and $135. Written warranty with every machine. Every time you buy a bicycle through an agent you pay $30 to $50 more than our wholesale price for same quality. It costs about as much to sell bicycles through agents and dealers as it does to make them. Let prudence and economy suggest the better way and buy from us direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.

Acme Cycle Company,
ELKHART, IND.

A Multitude of Counsel.

The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that a remedy which has proved efficient in the hands of the skillful practioner, a remedy prepared by him as the result of years of observation and experience, for the treatment of disease in individual cases, may, if placed by the same practitioner within the reach of the reading public, be instrumental in curing many who otherwise have remained ignorant of it. "True" you say, "but there are so many remedies, how are we to choose?" Let us suggest one remedy for your investigation, THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT of

Drs. Starkey & Palen.

Write for their book of 200 pages, a treatise on Compound Oxygen, with numerous testimonials and records of surprising cures. Book sent free.

Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch street, Phila., Pa.; 120 Sutter street, San Francisco Cal. 66 Church street, Toronto, Can. Consultation free.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NEW STAGE LINE!

BRAINERD
—TO—
CROSS LAKE.

Commencing Monday, January 1, 1894.

Stage leaves Brainerd for Cross Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Passengers, Baggage and Express Carried.

Charges Reasonable.

J. E. WHITE, Prop.

FOR THE—

BEST BREAD, CAKES AND PIES

—Call on the—

EAST BRAINERD BAKERY.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

—You will be more than pleased.—

GOODS FIRST-CLASS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Goods Delivered

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

D. MAHONEY, PROP.

175 Kindred St

L. W. CHASE,
PROPRIETOR

The Bodega.

Sleeper Block, Front Street.

Finest in all Points of any Saloon in the Northwest.

IMPORTED—
WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS.

BILLIARD AND POOL PARLOR

In Connection

COME IN AND SEE US.

JAS. H. KELEHAN

—Dealer in—

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Cor sixth and Laurel.

We keep nothing but the finest goods and Guarantee Satisfaction.

Drop in any time as we will make it pleasant for you.

JAS. H. KELEHAN

THE Wisconsin Central Lines, RUN

Two fast trains daily between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin, making connection in Chicago with all lines running east and south.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canadian provinces.

For full information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent or

JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. Ag't, Milwaukee, Wis.

CALL AT

The Dispatch!

FOR JOB WORK.

All Work Guaranteed.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.

Real Estate Agent,

Improved and Unimproved Property

FOR SALE,

In various parts of the City.

HOUSES for SALE

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIRLAND, Publishers

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

Gen. Mahone is living in Petersburg, and is said to have given up all hope of ever again being a power in Southern politics.

Reasoning from effect to cause, as the European politicians are doing in the case of the sudden death of the Sultan of Morocco, the poison that killed the sultan came from the hand of France. But the politicians may be mistaken.

The Argand lamp was discovered by Argand, Jr. While Argand, Sr., was studying how to produce a white light the boy clapped the broken neck of a wine bottle over the dull red flame of the lamp and the work was done,

Ambassador Bayard is in great luck. Lord Rosebery has just presented him with one of the shoes worn by Ladas when he won the derby the other day. Mr. Bayard will no doubt use great care of it, and never take that horseshoe from his door.

The Congo Free State is really a colony of Belgium, having a central government at Brussels, by which the affairs of the Free State are administered. Its area is estimated at 900,000 square miles, its population at 17,000,000.

The Emperor of Germany is exceedingly partial to horseback riding. In the course of last winter ten handsome animals were trained in the royal stables at Potsdam for his personal use. His favorite color in a horse is said to be brown or sorrel.

If three or five or more men are asleep in a room and one of them is intoxicated, the flies will gather on the tipsy man, and avoid the others. The reason is that insects revel in the odor of alcohol and sometimes get drunk on it.

The Prince of Monaco has begun investigations in the Mediterranean Sea with a new kind of net, which is divided into compartments, so that the fish belonging to different sea depths will be kept separate. The prince is greatly interested in all investigations of the sea depths.

Both Prof. William Dwight Whitney of Yale and his brother, Prof. Josiah Dwight Whitney, of Harverd college, the eminent geologist, are great lovers of music. The Harvard professor is a well known figure at operatic entertainments in Boston, generally following the score with book open before him.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Columbus Delano of Ohio, who was first elected to congress in 1844, the year in which Gov. McKinley was born, is now nearly 86 years old, but he is still able to ride a horse for xercise on his farm near Mount Vernon, Ohio, and is as vigorous mentally as most men of 50.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is on a visit to her old home in West Sutton, Mass. She is accompanied by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and his wife, one of her sons, and three grandchildren. The trip is made by Mrs. Beecher pursuant to a desire to visit the house in which she was married Aug. 3, 1837, and which is now owned by Henry Beecher Bullard.

Here is a bit of scientific gossip that should serve as a warning to all people who during hot weather or at any other time fel tempted to relax their vigilance as to the quality of the fruit of which they partake: M. Pasteur has shown that all fruit and vegetables when undergoing even partial decay contain bacteria which, if taken into the stomach, may cause disease.

It is reported that the Georgian Bay ship canal project is now so well under way that the canal will be started in a short time and forced to completion in a comparatively few years. But as only $1,000,000 has been subscribed of $50,000,000 that it is estimated the canal will cost, it will probably be a long time before Lakes Huron and Ontario will be directly connected by a waterway.

The family of Yung Kwai who married Miss Barnham of Springfield, Mass., the other day, is said to rank next to the Chinese emperor. He is about thirty years of age, and has spent twenty years in this country. He was fitted for Yale at the Springfield High School. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is thoroughly Americanized. He has discarded the queue and wears American clothing. ried Miss Bnurnham of Springfield,

There are few members of the senate who do not use eyeglasses or spectacles, either all the time or for reading. Peffer, singularly enough, is the senator who affects the greatest luxury in his glasses. He wea's habitually a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and keeps, besides, on the lapel of his long Populistic frock coat a pair of gold eyeglasses fastened to a gold clasp and attached to a gold chain that is heavy enough to attract attention.

A deputy marshal in the Indian Territory "got the drop" on Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, the other day, and he died with his boots on. There seems to be no doubt of the story this time, for it is well attested, and the remains have been fully identified by those who knew the diseased well. Bill has been a terror to the frontier for many years, and his deeds of desperadoism would fill volumes. The country will be better and safer by his taking off.

While Thomas Campbell was prosecuting his studies at the University of Glasgow, he occupied apartments with an elderly brother, who, though no poet himself, was a most admirable critic, but a severe one. Mr. Campbell had gone down to the breakfast room one morning, leaving the poet to follow at his leisure. He had nearly finished breakfast when his brother entered with a copy of verses in his hand, which he laid on the table as an excuse for delay, at the same time requesting Mr. Campbell's opinion of their merit. "Your lines are admirable, Tom my boy," said the elder Campbell, after calmly persuing the verses; "but they appear to me to want fire," and the merciless critic committed the paper to the flames. The poet barely succeeded in rescuing his effusion; but after a little reflection he threw it into the fire for the second time, acknowledging the justice of his brother's bon-mot.

PITH OF THE NEWS

EVENTS OF THE PASTWEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

The Latest and Most Important News of the World, Culled From the Telegraph Reports of the Press Associations.

From the Nation's Capital.

President Cleveland is recovering from his indisposition.

The president has approved the bills to authorize the Missouri River Power company of Montana to construct a dam over the Missouri river.

Gen. Schofield received notice from the judicial officers of Wyoming that everything is quiet along the line of the Northern Pacific railway, and that the presence of troops is no longer necessary to restrain the Coxeyites from interfering with traffic.

No papers have yet been received by the state department touching S. F. Kizeminski of Buffalo, said to have been exiled to the salt mines of Siberia. If the facts are as reported, promp action will be taken to secure from Russia justice for the prisoner.

Personal Mention.

Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, died suddenly of heart failure.

Muley Hassan, sultan of Morocco, is dead. It is thought that he was poisoned.

Don Frederick Madrazo, the distinguished Spanish painter, died at Madrid.

E. O. Pickering has been nominated for governor by Kansas Prohibitionists.

Sir Matthew Ballie Degbie, chief justice of British Columbia, died last evening.

Ellen Terry's first husband was Geo. Frederic Watts, the eminent and veteran Royal academician, still living, and past seventy.

Justice White, of the United States supreme court, was married to Mrs. Linden Kent at Burkeley Springs, Va., Saturday.

Master Bronislaw Huberman, the new ten-year-old violin prodigy, who is now astonishing London, is a Pole, four feet high.

Prof. David B. Scott died of bronchitis, aged 72. He held the chair of English literature in New York college.

George A. Dickel, head of the large wholesale liquor firm of George A. Dickel & Company, Nashville, Tenn., is dead.

Mrs. Alice Ramsey, niece of Andrew Jackson, died of pneumonia. She was a field nurse during the late war, and was borni n 1846 in Algiers, La.

The supreme court of New Jersey has decided that Miss Mary Philbrooke of Hoboken cannot be a lawyer, as the court has no jurisdiction to compel the board to examine her.

Sir George Williams, who founded the Young Men's Christian association, is a retail storekeeper. He is president of fully thirty religious and philanthropic societies, and a director in as many more.

Unfortunate Events.

The Ellis & Lassig nail mills at Pottstown, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000.

While in a demented condition, Mrs. Orlando Shandy, of Petersburg, Ind., drowned herself in a cistern.

J. L. West's livery barn and ten horses burned at New Straitsville, O., Peter Kramer was burned to death.

Three young persons were drowned by the overturning of a boat in the lake at Vermillion, Ohio

Mlle Beatrice, the lion tamer, was bitten in the face by a lion at Coney Island, N. Y., and seriously injured.

By incendiary fire at Frankton, Ind., a business block burned. Loss, $30,000.

A Burlington & Northern train was wrecked at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and fireman T. J. Cronin was killed.

The bridge of the Santa Fe railway, near Augusta, Kansas, has been washed away. Trains are all delayed.

Howard Moles died at Massillon, Ohio, from the wounds accidently inflicted Memorial Day by Edward Rice.

Four members of a boating party were drowned by the capsizing of their boat on a lake near Brewster, N. Y.

A general panic is in progress in the region of Ispheming, Mich., due to the depredations of forest fires.

Bernard Gatling took a walk on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern track at Davenport, Iowa, and a switch engine backed fifteen cars over him.

By the capsizing of a boat at Brewster, N. Y., Bessie and Maggie Blarney and Martin McLusker and Thomas Scanlon were drowned.

A Canadian Pacific passenger train went through a bridge near Fort William, Manitoba, and into the river. A Mrs. Baker was drowned.

Jacob Miller, a baker, hanged himself from a tree at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The act was prompted by the disgrace arising out of a quarrel in which he became engaged at a picnic.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Eloise Rudiger, charged with the murder of "Baron" Henry Reiser at South Omaha, Neb., last October, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The jury in the case against M. A. Spurr, president of the defunct Commercial National bank of Nashville, Tenn., charged with false certification of checks, failed to agree.

Jennie Higgins an operator of the Plainfield, N. J., telephone exchange, died in terrible agony after eating two quarts of cherries and a quantity of peanuts.

Criminal Doings.

John Hoffeld, aged 46, committed suicide at Quincy, Ill., by shooting.

Mrs. August Nold of St. Louis, whose husband attempted to beat her, killed him with a base ball bat.

J. B. Mason of Frankfort, Ill., committed suicide by taking poison. Despondency caused the act.

Henry W. Lawrence of Missouri was stabbed to death by highwaymen near Oxaca, Mex.

John J. Reaser, a justice of the peace at Bloomfield, Tex., was assassinated by Joe Harrington, his nephew.

In a gambling house at Madison, Ind., George Snyder shot and killed Philip Stillhamer.

Martin Graham, aged 18, committed suicide near Avilla, Ind., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle.

Walter Sweet of Norwalk, Ohio, is under arrest charged with attempting to commit assault upon Miss Isabel Meres, aged 17.

Robert Latham cut William Parish's throat in a quarrel at Whitten, Iowa, and escaped. Parish will probably recover.

Near Talequah, Ind. T., an Indian desperado killed a man, woman and boy, and was later shot by the son of his victims.

For alleged slander, Mrs. Martha Zahn, a leader in German society at Anderson, Ind., whipped Mrs. Hackleberger.

The Rev. Mr. McGinnis, arrested at Carterville, Ill., for taking part in the miners' riot, was convicted and fined $10.

A Boston physician quarreled with John L. Sullivan and knocked the ex-champion down with a bottle. Sullivan was obliged to go to the hospital.

John Leffler and wife, wealthy residents of St. Albans township, Ill., are charged with having starved a paralytic son to death.

Fire at Kansas City destroyed the place of business of the Keystone Improvement Company with a loss of $[illegible]. Three firemen and three citizens were injured by falling walls.

Gerhardt Schnyder of Damionsville, Clinton county, Ill., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The deceased was upward of 80 years of age.

James Perry, a Virginia negro, who introduced small-pox into Knoxville, Tenn., last winter, was killed by unknown persons near police headquarters at Knoxville.

S. R. Martin has disappeared at Valparaiso, Ind., and it now develops he is short in his accounts with the Valparaiso Building and Loan association, of which he has been secretary for several years.

Foreign Gossip.

Chief Justice Coleridge, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is very low.

A correspondent at Caracas, Venezuela, telegraphs that six newspapers which have opposed the government have been suppressed.

The negotiations between Signor Crispi and Zelardi have been productive of no results, and the ministerial crisis at Rome continues.

The Berlin Post says that Emperor William has ordered the chief of police to make to him a special report on the boycott that is now in force against the breweries.

George Gould has had an interview with the prince of Wales, and they have arranged for a series of matches between the prince's cutter Britannic and the Vigilant.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt publishes a dispatch from Buda Pesth giving a report that the emperor has accepted the cabinet formed by Dr. Wekerle, including Herr von Szilagyi.

A small number of socialists attempted to make a demonstration at the graves of the communists in the Mont Parnasse cemetery. The police intervened and ordered the crowd to disperse, which order was quietly obeyed.

A dispatch from Hamburg to the London Times says that the police seized 59,000 counterfeit American five-dollar notes in the lodgings used by the three counterfeiters arrested Friday.

The Svoboda publishes the programme of the government opposition which advocates an alliance with Turkey, open support of the policy of the triple alliance and friendly relations with the other Balkan states.

The president of Salvador makes a demand upon the American consul at Libertad for the surrender of the late vice president and his staff, who are on board the United States ship Bennington.

In the chamber of representatives at Brussels the members of the left announced that they intended to leave, as according to the constitution the chamber could not sit after June 12. Notwithstanding this the chamber will continue to sit.

Otherwise.

Ten cadets were graduated from the military academy at West Point.

A national anti-cigarette association is formed in Chicago.

The Eureka, Ill., brick and tile works will shut down on account of lack of fuel.

Congressman Hitt has been nominated for the seventh time by the Republicans of the Ninth Illinois district.

A lodge of fifty members of the American Railway union has been organized in Bloomington, Ill.

While not satisfied with the terms of the strike settlement, Illinois coal miners generally will return to work.

The Rev. Henry E. Dosker has been appointed third professor at the Western Theological seminary at Holland, Mich.

The American Railway union threatens to tie up the Wheeling & Lake Erie road because union employes have been discharged.

Reliable election returns from Oregon show that Hermann (Rep.) for congress in the First district has 9,087 plurality and that Ellis (Rep.) in the Second district has a plurality of 9,320.

In the senior class of mathematics at Cambridge a young woman named Johnson has won the honor of sixth wrangler for 1893, distancing all her male competitors.

The coal mine operators at Pittsburg, Kansas, voluntarily offered their men an advance of 2 cents a box, but the men decided they might as well have 5 cents and struck.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Father Clemens Steincamp, pastor of St. Mary's German Catholic church of Bloomington, Ill., was celebrated by Catholics.

The customs officers at New York have seized a large number of curios brought home by the sailors of the United States frigate Lancaster from China for their wives and sweethearts. The curios will no doubt be released.

Ross Landers of Chicago, who married Mrs. Shocklett of Philadelphia, Pa., is having his claim to her property of $50,000, left at her death, contested on the ground that he was a fraudulent husband.

In the United States circuit court at Boston the Edison Electric Light company et al. of New York were granted a motion for a preliminary injunction against the Boston Incandescent Lamp company on patent claims.

At Dallas, Tex., a St. Bernard dog went mad, and, breaking his rope, ran amuck. Rushing through town, he killed two dogs and three cats and bit seven persons, three of them probably fatally.

Col. William Ward, commanding officer of the Ninth regiment, U. S. A., was placed under arrest by order of Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald for failure to obey orders and take the regiment to Van Cortland's Park on the field day, June 2.

Guests Who Don't Pay.

"It is likely that people who have been in the habit of stopping at the best hotels in one city after another without paying will experience disappointment hereafter," said A. M. Harris, of Chicago yesterday. "A revolution in handling this class of custom has been brought about by the ingenuity of a Chicago man who has perfected a plan which does for hotels what the commercial agencies do for the mercantile world. The system, it is believed, will have the effect of bringing to time that large class of people of uncertain incomes who live extravagantly at hotels trusting to Providence for means to liquidate, and it has the indorsement and support of the leading hotel men of the United States. All hotels are furnished with blanks for filing in the name, address, occupation and full description of beats, together with the date and amount of debt. As these reports are sent in to the office of the company a bulletin is issued weekly to subscribers containing information received. These reports are numbered, and may be filed away for future reference."

Small Feet of American Women

I notice that a fair American has been saying there is not a boot in all London small enough or pretty enough to be seen in the same room with an American foot. This is—well, let us call it an American hyperbole, says an English writer. The utterer of such words allowed her enthusiasm to capture her common sense for a moment. It scarcely needs a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph to tell us that the large majority of American women prefer English-made boots and shoes, English styles, and English fits, they being particularly careful to have their foot-gear made extra long. No better foot-gear can be found anywhere than in some of our leading shops. Of course if you once allow the demon of cheapness to enter into your soul, you cannot expect to go well-shod any more than you can well clothed.

Not at All Sanguine.

"Now, then," said a Galveston merchant to one of his traveling salesmen who was packing up for his journey, "let us see that you sell more goods on this trip than you did before. Our firm is more generally known now."

"In that case," said the drummer, looking dubiously up from his sample cases, "I am a little afraid it will be uphill work."

Lucky Lawyer.

An Austin lawyer caught a tramp in his office stealing some law books, which the latter intended to pawn. Seizing the intruder by the collar, the lawyer exclaimed:

"You scoundrel, I'll have you tried and sent to the penitentiary."

"Let go my neck, colonel. If you are going to have me tried, I reckon I had better engage you as my lawyer, as you have the luck to be on hand."

Literally True.

Preacher—Little boy, do you know where you will go if you play ball on Sunday?

Little Boy—Wes, sir; to de baseball ground.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE

A TORNADO IN IOWA, NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Station of Moreland and Callendar, Near Fort Dodge, Are Partially Destroyed — Damage at Pierre, S. D., and Chadron, Neb.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 20.—A cyclone passed over this city last evening and practically destroyed the stations of Mooreland and Callendar, on the Rock Island road, eight miles west of here. A farmer named Goddard, living between these towns, was instantly killed. Several are reported injured, and physicians from this city have gone to the scene. Thousands of dollars' worth of property is reported destroyed. Details are hard to obtain, as the wires are down.

Pierre, S. D., June 19. — A tornado passed over the outer edge of this city last evening, blowing over several farm houses and doing much other minor damage. Fortunately no human beings were seriously injured. In the country hereabouts there was much damage to farm property, stock being killed and crops ruined in a strip several miles wide and long. Wires are down in the path of the storm and full particulars are hard to obtain.

Chadron, Neb., June 20. — A terrific wind storm broke upon the city last night resulting in much damage to property and at least one fatality. While it could not properly be called a cyclone it was the most severe wind ever heard of in this section. It was impossible to see across the street on account of flying dirt and gravel, while signs, boxes, chicken coops and gates, as well as the roofs of many buildings were flying around as if made of paper. John F. Tensor, a lumberman, tried to cross the street while the storm was raging, and was killed, being struck on the head by a piece of flying timber.

A SUDDEN FLOOD

Wichita and Surrounding Country Visited by a Storm.

Wichita, Kan., June 20—A heavy storm visited this county last evening. The streets in this city were flooded and in many cases sidewalks were obstructed by fallen timbers and shade trees. The worst part of the storm centered at Mulvane, twelve miles south. The cloudburst flooded the entire country; the grain fields were under water, which soon flooded culverts and drains, and so covered the Santa Fe railroad tracks as to put out the fires in the engines, holding trains for several hours. The lower part of Mulvane was under water to a depth of eight or ten feet, and many houses were moved off their foundations. Boats improvised from wagon beds and rafts made of lumber, were launched and the work of rescue began. Probably twenty families were taken out by this means. There were no casualties, but the property loss is heavy. The water subsided rapidly after doing much damage.

Traveling Men Meet.

Milwaukee, June 20.—The national convention of traveling men is in session here. President Kohn, of the Wisconsin division, called the convention to order and extended a welcome to the visiting delegates. President Lee responded. Gov. Peck made a happy impromptu speech. Jacob Furth of St. Louis replied to the governor. Other speakers were George A. Randall of New York, John E. Hansen, president of the merchants' association; President Magederb, of the chamber of commerce, and Joseph Wallenstein of Virginia. The committee on reception reported the arrival of many more visitors than was expected from the advance representatives. There are several distinguished guests with some of the state delegations, including Gov. Stone, wife and daughter, of Missouri.

Miners Still Out.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 20. — At the headquarters of the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling railroad in this city the officials report that everything was quiet along the road to-day. The miners are still out at all points except at the Rock Hill and Tunnel mines at Flushing, where work was resumed yesterday. The miners are anxiously awaiting the result of the meeting at Columbus. There were several shots exchanged between soldiers and prowlers last night at post No. 96, near Beach City, but no one, so far as learned, was hurt. It is expected that orders will be received from the government within twenty-four hours recalling portions of the Fifth and Sixteenth regiments, which are now guarding the tracks of the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling.

Waters Received Them.

Berlin, June 20.—A terrible disaster is reported from the Russian government of Samara. A party of young people, numbering about seventy, were returning from a fete on the River Jek. The boat which was carrying them across the water was leaky and overcrowded. When near Buguim the boat sank. The drowning people, few of whom could swim, clutched frantically at each other in their efforts to keep themselves above water, and about forty-five of the seventy passengers were drowned.

California Republicans.

Sacramento, Cal., June 20.—The Republican state convention will assemble here to-morrow to nominate a full state ticket. Nearly all the delegates have arrived. It is not believed th[illegible]ere will be much trouble about the platform, though a fight may occur on silver. A strong attempt will be made to have the convention declare for free silver in express terms. As far as appearances go, M. M. Estee has a walkover for governor.

Brewery Scorched.

Scranton, Pa., June 20.—The E. Robinson & Son brewery was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $60,000.

Malting House for Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., June 20.—A large malting house, to malt 400,000 bushels of barley annually, is to be built here this season. A large barley market has been worked up here in the last two years for this purpose.

Three Lives Lost.

Braddock, Pa., June 20.—A cloudburst is reported over the Turtle Creek valley, six miles from here, destroying growing crops, and hurling houses from their foundations. A loss of three lives is reported.

AGAIN PHIL'S THEFTS.

The Bank of Minneapolis Sues Bofferding's Estate

Minneapolis, June —The claim of the Bank of Minneapolis against the estate of Matthias J. Bofferding was filed in the office of the probate court to-day. The claim is based on "moneys wrongfully taken from said bank while said Matthias J. Bofferding was cashier and in charge and control thereof, owing to his inattention and neglect of his duties as such cashier." Then follows a list of dates and amounts. The total amount of cash alleged to have been short when William Wright became cashier is $123,287.40. The $13,894.25 collected from Scheig is deducted from that, leaving a balance of $109,393.15 with interest at 7 per cent on each item from the date to the present time. The affidavit attached to the account is signed by David M. Clough, and dated June 14, 1894.

Disastrous Blaze.

Reed City, Mich., June —Holliday's mill, near Ashton, together with two houses, a barn and 3,000,000 feet lumber, burned Tuesday night. Seven hundred thousand feet of logs, belonging to Peter Carlsen, were also destroyed. The loss aggregates $74,000, with no insurance.

Wilson Nominated.

Springfield, Ohio, June 14.—Hon. George W. Wilson of London, was nominated to congress from the Seventh Ohio district.

'Neath Cruel Waves.

St. Paul, June —The many friends and relatives of Bernhard Leonard will be shocked to learn of his sudden death by drowning at 10 o'clock this morning at McCarron's lake. Mr. Leonard, a single man who lived with his widowed mother at 657 Conway street, has been for the last five years employed as distributor of out-going mail at the postoffice. With three friends, F. P. Brown, J. F. Garvey and John Whittenack, he went to the lake early to-day to enjoy a swim, but was seized with cramps and drowned before any help could reach him.

GREAT FOR SETTLERS.

Secretary Smith Decides The Hastings & Dakota Case.

Washington, June 20.—Settlers in Minnesota on lands claimed by the Hastings & Dakota in its list No. 9 will have reason to rejoice over the decision rendered by Secretary Smith to-day. Although the secretary does not formally reject the list he rules that any settler upon the lands shall have thirty days in which to make a showing of proof at the local land offices that his title is superior to that of the road, which it is if he was on the land Oct. 23, 1891, when Assistant Secretary Chandler held that the lists of both the old and St. Paul & Pacific and Hastings & Dakota should be held for cancellation as not showing proper basis for the indemnity selections at that date. Much of the land was occupied by actual settlers whose right accrued as soon as this decision was rendered on Oct. 29, 1891, when Kelly, representing the Hastings & Dakota, filed a new list of selections which has been pending ever since. It embraces about 65,000 acres in Swift, Chippewa, Stephens and Bigstone counties. List No. 9 is a selected list of the lands embraced in the other list, against which there is no adverse claim of record. It includes about 18,000 acres. The selection list of Oct. 29, 1891, is allowed to remain on record. List No. 9 is returned without approval, for the reason that the secretary is not satisfied that there may not be settlers in adverse possession of some of the lands who have not made their claim of record. The commissioner is directed to publish for thirty days in one or more papers of general circulation in the immediate vicinity of the lands a notice to all settlers to appear before the Marshall land office and present their claims, making at least a prima facie showing of superior right. This will not be a difficult thing to do for those who were in actual possession prior to Oct. 29, 1891. Hon. John Lind has represented and guarded the rights and interests of the settlers during the entire progress of the controversy.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain at Live Stock Centers.

Chicago, June 20.—Wheat easy; cash, 58c; July, 59 1-8c. Corn steady; cash, 41c; July, 41 1-4c. Oats firm; cash, 46c; July, 39 1-8c.

Minneapolis, June 20.—Wheat — June closed at 61 1-8c; July opened at 62c; highest, 62c; lowest, 61c; closing, 61 1-2c; September opened at 59 1-2c; highest, 59 1-2c; lowest, 58 5-8c; closing, 59c. On track—No. 1 hard, 63 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 62 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 61 1-4c.

St. Paul, June 20.—Hogs 5a10c higher; yards cleared to packers at $4.50a4.70. Cattle—Prime steers, $3.25a5.50; good steers, $3a3.25; prime cows, $2.50a2.75; good cows, $2.25a2.50; common to fair cows, $1.25a2.25; light veal calves, $3a3.75; heavy calves, $2a3; stockers, $1.75a2.50; feeders, $2.25a3; bulls, $1.50a2.15.

Chicago, June 20.—Cattle—Prime to extra native steers, $4.80a4.95; medium, $4.25a4.75; others, $3.75a3.95; Texans, $2a3.60. Hogs—Rough heavy, $4.25a4.50; packers and mixed, $4.70a4.80; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.85a5; assorted light, $4.80a4.85.

FEWER HORSES.

Wreck on the Great Western Kills Flyers En Route to St. Paul Races.

Chicago, June 20.—In a wreck on the Chicago Great Western railroad, at Stillman Valley, four stable boys were badly hurt, nine horses killed outright and several injured. Following is a list of the injured persons: John Lahey, Gloucester, several ribs broken. Thomas Winne, Jersey City, right side bruised. H. F. Christie, Fort Jefferson, N. J., right side and leg bruised. John Riley, Lexington, slightly bruised and burned.

It is thought that the injuries of one of the boys will prove fatal, and none of the injured horses will have to be killed. Most of the horses in the car were owned by W. H. Roller, an Eastern horseman, but none of the animals were particularly valuable. Probably the best horses in the car were Oakwood and Wightman, owned by Charles Cushing. The car of horses was bound for St. Paul, where the horses were to participate in the races of the Twin City Jockey club.

Armor Plate Frauds.

Washington, June 20.—Sill, the informer, was before the armor plate investigating committee again to-day. A letter from Mr. Frick, sent to the navy department some time ago, referred to the alleged irregularities as a blackmailing scheme of conspiring workmen. Sill denied all purpose of blacmail. He said he had called on Mr. Hunsicker, one of Mr. Frick's associates, and told him that the allegation of conspiracy and blackmail were unjust and the company ought to make a statement acquitting the informers of such motives or else the men would issue such a statement. Chairman Cummings has summed the specific irregularities in the reports as pointed out by Sill during the laborious three days' examination. Mr. Cummings says that about 500 sheets were examined and out of this number only twenty were found free from alteration.

Break for Liberty.

Omaha, June 20.—A break for liberty occurred among Fort Sidney 'wealers to-day. According to a prearranged plan the deputies sent among the prisoners to gather cooking utensils were overpowered and a rush was made for the doors, but Liddiard and Capt. Cormack had their men on the spot in a moment and the 'wealers were subdued. The Winchesters pointed at their breasts drove the fight out of them. Several were badly clubbed and the ringleaders have been placed in the guard house.

Steamer Nina Burned.

Lyons, Iowa, June 20. — The steamer Nina burned to the water's edge Saturday night. She had just been overhauled. There was an insurance on her of $2,000. It is thought it must have been set on fire, as there had been no fire on it for several weeks.

Fell on a Knife.

Henry, S. D., June 20.—The four-year-old son of William Nichols met with a peculiar and serious accident. While playing with a pocket knife he accidentally fell on the knife, the blade penetrating nearly, if not quite, to the heart. His recovery is doubtful.

Tache May Survive.

Winnipeg, June 20. — Archbishop of Tache still lives. The doctors held a consultation and performed an operation, and have hopes that he will survive the shock.

LYNCHED HIMSELF.

A Louisiana Firebug's Last Request Is Granted.

Monroe, La., June —For six or eight weeks past Monroe has been stirred to a white heat over fires of an incendiary origin. The firebug escaped detection until day before yesterday, when, after the burning of some small buildings in the outskirts of the town, bloodhounds were put on the tracks of a man who had left the burning building. The dogs followed the trail, finally running down a man named Day, who was arrested and confessed. The jail was broken open and he was escorted some distance from town, escorted by a crowd of 400 to 600 people. Day said he knew his time had come, admitted his guilt and said that he perhaps deserved his fate, but he besought his captors to allow him to execute himself. After some parleying this was granted. Day had the rope which was around his neck flung over the limb of a tree, where it was securely fastened, then climbed the tree and jumped from the first branch, breaking his neck. His body swayed to and fro, while a shout went up from the crowd, which had become silent during the preliminaries. The spectators at once dispersed.

Irish Subscribe Liberally.

London, June —It is announced that the reply of the people of Ireland to the appeal for funds to support the Irish parliamentary party has exceeded expectations. It is believed that the amount subscribed will reach $90,000 in spite of the unfavorable season.

Miners Will Consider.

Punxsutawney, Pa., June —Everything is quiet here to-day. President Bradley and a committee from each of the companies' miners went to Duluth where a meeting of committees from the different mines will be held.

Rebellion Subsiding.

London, June —A dispatch to the Times from Pekin says that the rebellion in Corea is subsiding.

WORK OF CONGRESS

RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Condensed Record of the Important Transactions of Our National Lawmakers—The Work Done in Both Branches.

Washington, June 14.—In the senate speeches were made by Senators Sherman, Hansbrough, Mitchell, Stewart, Shoup and Dubois against the wool schedule. All declared that free wool would mean the ruination of the sheep industry in America. Mr Harris, in charge of the tariff bill, called the attention to the slow progress being made with the bill, two days having already been consumed in general debate on the wool schedule. He then made a request for unanimous consent that the wool schedule be proceeded with under the five-minute rule to-morrow after Mr. Aldrich, who desired to speak, had finished. The request developed the fact that Mr. Lodge, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Platt, Mr. Teller and others desired to address the senate on the general subject of the schedule, and Mr. Harris, with reluctance, said that he was compelled to respect the requests of these senators, and would, therefore, postpone his request to proceed under the five-minute rule until to-morrow.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up in the house. Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma obtained the adoption of an amendment waiving the restrictions to the sale of lands owned in severalty by Indians over twenty-one years old, so far as applies to the citizen band of Pottawattomies, except when such Indians are residents of Oklahoma. An amendment was offered by Mr. Holman increasing the appropriation for support and civilization of the Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas and affiliated tribes on reservations from $90,000 to $100,000. Adopted.

Washington, June 15.—An amendment to the Indian bill by Mr. Pickler appropriating $5,000 for artesian wells at Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Standing Rock agencies was agreed to. The old sectarian question in connection with Indian schools was raised by Mr. Gear, who offered an amendment providing: "It is hereby declared that it is the purpose of this act that no money herein appropriated shall be paid for education in sectarian schools, and the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and required to make all needful rules and regulations to prevent the use of said funds in sectarian schools." A point of order was made against this amendment by Mr. Tracey on the ground that it changed existing law and the chair sustained the point.

The enate discussed the wool schedule all day. Mr. Harris, in charge of the bill, said that unless a vote is taken tomorrow night sessions will begin.

Washington, June 16.—The first vote on the wool schedule was taken upon Mr. Teller's motion to restore the McKinley rates on wool. Lost—29 to 37, a party vote, Stewart voting yea and Peffer and the other Populists nay. Senator Power offered an amendment changing the McKinley rate of 11 cents to 7 cents and the McKinley rate of 12 cents to 8 cents. There were no changes from the previous vote, the amendment being defeated—29 to 37. Mr. Peffer voted with the Democrats. On Mr. Peffer's amendment as modified by himself the vote resulted, yeas 33, nays 35. Mr. Hill refrained from voting, and Messrs. Allen of Nebraska, Peffer, Kyle and Stewart voted aye. An amendment was then sent to the clerk's desk and read, increasing from 15 per cent, as it now is in the bill, to 30 per cent the duty on wool in the form of stubbing waste, mungo, shoddy, noils or other waste product. The vice president announced that it was offered by Mr. Sherman. Lost—29 to 34. Mr. Peffer then offered an amendment to place all articles of manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, hair of the goat, camel or alpaca on the free list. This amendment has not yet been voted upon.

The Indian appropriation bill was again considered in the house. The section of the bill providing for the sale of certain state bonds credited to the Indian trust fund was struck out on a point of order after a sharp debate.

Washington, June 18.—The fight over the woolen schedule has ended, and that schedule, as well as the following schedule (silk and silk goods) has been disposed of. The Republicans had been fighting for certain modifications of the woolen schedule, and were partially successful. They succeeded in having the rates on woolen and worsted yarns valued at over 40 cents per pound increased from 35 to 40 per cent ad valorem, and the dividing line on women's and children's dress goods decreased from $1 to 50 cents, a duty of 40 per cent being imposed on goods valued at less than 50 cents per pound, and 50 per cent where of greater value. This latter modification is the one, it is understood, that Mr. Quay was fighting for. As soon as it was decided Mr. Quay's long speech suddenly terminated.

Senator Harris says that the tariff bill will pass the senate by next Saturday. When Senator Aldrich, the leader of the opposition to the bill, was asked what he thought of Mr. Harris' prediction, expressed the opinion that should it not be entirely realized, it would come near it. "I think," he said, "that by next Saturday night we shall be on the fag end of the bill." Both declined to state whether there had been any negotiations for an agreement as to the time for the final vote between the leaders on the respective sides of the chamber. It is known, however, that the situation has been canvassed more or less in the numerous conferences which have taken place between Senators Cockrell, Harris and Jones on the Democratic side and Senators Aldrich and Allison on the Republican.

The house was busy with District of Columbia business.

Washington, June 19.—In the senate a joint resolution was passed allowing the secretary of war to appoint a commission of engineers to examine and report upon the cost of deepening the harbors of Superior and Duluth.

The tariff bill was laid before the senate, and at the request of Mr. Platt the two paragraphs, 298 and 299, of the silk schedule passed over Saturday, were again passed over to-day, and schedule M, "pulp, paper and books," was taken up. When the coal schedule was reached Mr. Hill and Mr. Peffer jumped to their feet. The New York senator was recognized, and he sent to the clerk's desk an amendment to relegate bituminous coal and shale to the free list, and made a speech in favor of free coal and the redemption of Democratic pledges. Senator Hill said he reserved the right to vote for or against the tariff bill, "when I see what it is as a finality," passionately exclaiming, "God knows what the bill will be like when it passes this senate and comes out of conference! God knows how many more extortions and conclusions will be wrung from the unwilling hands of the committee!" A vote was taken on Mr. Hill's amendment and it was lost—7 to 51. Messrs. Allen, Kyle, Peffer (Populists); Hill and Irby (Democrats); Hansbrough and Washburn (Republicans) voted in favor of the motion. Mr. Hansbrough moved that a proviso be added to the paragraph placing bituminous coal on the dutiable list, to admit coal free of duty to countries imposing no duty on coal exports from the United States. The amendment was laid on the table. Mr. Squire moved to increase the rate on bituminous coal and shale from 40 to 60 cents per ton; was laid on the table. The finance committee's amendment placing a duty of 10 cents on bituminous coal and shale and 15 cents on coal, culm that will pass through a half-inch screen, was then agreed to. Mr. Hill moved to place coke on the free list. The finance committee amendment made it dutiable at 15 per cent. Defeated—4 to 46, and the committee amendment was agreed to.

The Hatch anti-option bill was taken up in the house to-day and Mr. Hatch spoke in its favor.

Washington, June 20.—To-day upon the third trial Maj. Baldwin succeeded in getting through the house his bill providing for the sale of the pine on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations as fast as 100,000 acres shall be surveyed, examined and appraised. There was a slight disposition to objection on the part of a few members, but it faded away when the purpose of the bill was explained. Senator Washburn has promised to press the bill through the senate, and there is every probability that it will become a law at this session of congress. The bill is mandatory in its provisions, providing that the timber shall be sold and the result of the enactment will be to throw upon the market for next winter's cutting a tremendous body of valuable pine. The estimates of this administration have been over more than half a million acres of pine, and the work of the preceding administration was almost as large, although that will probably not be included in the first sales made pending the re-examination which is going on. But the timber estimated by the Douglass force will go on the market at one time in all probability. The bill provides that the sale shall be proclaimed by advertisement for four weeks in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Crookston and Winona, and a number of Eastern cities, and shall be sold at public auction at the Crookston land office. The lands hail be offered in forty-acre tracts, and in no event shall it be sold for less than its appraised value. The lands remaining unsold after each public offering shall thereafter be subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value at the local land office. As the appraised value of this timber is not less than $3 per thousand, it will be seen that if all that is ready is sold it will make a transaction running up into the millions of dollars.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider the anti-option bill and Mr. Coombs of New York spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) followed in opposition to the bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Aldrich's remarks there remained but an hour of 5 o'clock, and members were adverse to splitting their speeches up in two installments, but at length Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.) consented to fill in the interval, and presented several letters from grain dealers protesting against the passage of the bill.

Considerable progress was made with the tariff in the senate. The ayes and nayes were demanded by Mr. Hill when Mr. Jones offered the committee amendment to strike iron ore from the free list. It was carried—53 to 4, Messrs. Hill, Allen, Peffer and Kyle voting in the negative. Lard was stricken from the free list.

THE CREES ARE JAYS.

They Cut Themselves Up for Fun in Montana.

Havre, Mont., June 20.—The Cree Sun dance was concluded here last night. For three days and nights it has been going on three miles east of Havre. The sheriff of every county in the state had been instructed to prevent it at all costs, but there was no interference here. Four braves were put to torture, three of them being hung up to the center pole of a big teepee for more than half an hour. Their breasts were slashed by Little Eggs, their chief, and thongs of rawhide inserted; these in turn were tied to a rope and the victims swung back and forth to the music of twenty tom-toms. All fainted before the ordeal was finished and the living flesh was torn by the thongs. The most horrible exhibition came later, when one young buck allowed slits to be cut in his shoulders and four buffalo skulls tied to him. He dragged them after him for 400 yards over the prairie and was tied to them for nearly an hour. When this was done he allowed eighty pieces of flesh to be cut from his arm to be kept as tokens. It is probable that the Crees will be driven back to Canada.

TWELVE LIVES LOST.

A Schooner Sunk by Colliding With an Iceberg.

St. John's N. F., June 20—The schooner Rose, bound from Labrador for Conception bay, collided with an iceberg yesterday and went down almost immediately, carrying twelve persons with her. The disaster occurred when the schooner was about eight miles off Partridge Point At the time of the collision there was a thick fog and it was impossible for the lookout to see a ship's length ahead. The Rose had a crew of fifty-five persons who were bound to Conception bay. The forty-three survivors jumped aboard the berg as soon as the collision took place and remained there for several hours, suffering great hardship. After they had almost abandoned hope another fishing craft hove in sight and they were gotten aboard and landed. The government has dispatched a steamer to take them to their destination. The survivors of the ill fated craft are entirely destitute and an appeal to charity has been made. Nearly all the drowned were relatives of each other, and in several instances whole families were lost

GREAT ORE FIND.

Reported Discovery of the Largest Body of Auriferous Ore in America.

Winnipeg, June —An immense deposit of quartzite auriferous ore in one solid body a mile wide by two miles long is reported to have been recently discovered between Rat Portage and Port Arthur, about seventy miles south of the Canadian Pacific railway. This is without doubt the largest body of auriferous ore in America, if not in the world, and the importance of its discovery, not only to the mining district, but to the whole Dominion of Canada, is at present incalculable. Assays taken from different parts of the property average $8 in gold and $4 in silver. The ore of the great Treadwell mine in Alaska, which has astonished the world by the enormous wealth of its output, only averages $3 per ton, but works about 500 stamps.

A Fatal Fall.

Marquette, Mich., June —Daniel M. Sinclear, a stonemason, was killed this morning by a fall from the third story staging of the custom house where he was engaged in making repairs. Muriatic acid had rotted one of the ropes by which the staging was suspended.

Korean Rebels Overcome.

Washington, June —The Korean legation received a cablegram to-day from Seoul, the capital of Corea, stating that everything was quiet in Korea, that the rebels had been overcome and that peace had been restored.

Vancouveur, B. C., June —The

Fraser Falling.

Fraser is still falling fast, and some thirty of the mills of the New Westminster are about to resume operations

MINERS NOW AT WORK

OPERATIONS RESUMED AT COAL MINES IN SEVERAL STATES.

It Is Estimated That Three-Quarters of the Miners in Ohio Went to Work Monday—Many Miners in Other States Give Up the Struggle.

Columbus, Ohio, June 19.—Letters and telegrams to-day to national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, give unmistakable evidence that the sentiment in favor of sustaining the national officers is growing rapidly. It is believed at headquarters that at least two-thirds of the miners of Ohio resumed work yesterday. President McBride believes that all except those in the Massillon field will resume operations this week. The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo will move to-day 300 cars of coal. All mines in this valley are at work except New Straitsville.

Pittsburg, June 19.—The settlement of the great coal strike and the return to work of 15,000 of the 20,000 miners in this district has given an impetus to all kinds of business, and the situation is more hopeful than at any time for many months. Among the large plants in this city which have resumed work after long idleness were the Carbon Iron and Steel company's works, Oliver's Twenty-eighth street works, Shoenburger & Howe, Brown & Co. The latter has been shut down for two years and has started up in full, giving employment to 500 men. The Black Diamond Steel works will also begin operations this week, and the Edgar Thompson Steel works will start as soon as a sufficient supply of coke is received. At McKeesport everything is quiet, but it is thought the tube works will start up soon, as many of the strikers have expressed a willingness to return whenever the firm was ready to resume. At Scottdale the Scottdale Iron and Steel company's plant has resumed in full after an idleness of several weeks.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—Miners at many places in Illinois resumed work yesterday and to-day, but at several points the men declare that they will stay out until they get their old wages.

Indianapolis, June 19. — Many block coal miners went to work yesterday and more returned to work to-day.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 19. — There was a general resumption of work at the mines of West Virginia yesterday and to day.

GLADSTONE MAY COME.

Americans Intend Inviting Him to Visit the United States.

New York, June 19.—A project to invite England's grand old man to visit America has been afoot for some time. The idea is to have the invitation signed by a large number of representative men of the country. Judge Addison Brown is among the prime movers. Mr. Gladstone has frequently expressed his great wish to call on his friends on this side of the water, but the opportunity never seemed to present itself. It is doubtful if he could at his advanced age withstand a 3,000-mile ocean voyage and the fatigue of public receptions after he reaches his journey's end. But the invitation will be sent anyway, and at least Mr. Gladstone will have a pleasing testimonial of the estimation in which he is held in the United States. Chauncey M. Depew, who has been selected to mail the invitation to the ex-premier, said, when a reporter saw him, that the plans were in a rather chaotic state at present. No details for Mr. Gladstone's entertainment upon his arrival had been considered. If he should come his reception would at least equal Lafayette's and Kossuth's.

USED GUN AND KNIFE.

Desperate Attack Upon a Respected Farmer by the Notorious Dr. Justice.

Spokane, Wash., June 19.—The notorious Dr. Justice of Leland, Idaho. went to Elmer Sperry's house on the Pig Pottlach, at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, and, calling Sperry to the door, he fired both barrels of a shotgun at him without effect. He then attacked Sperry with a knife and stabbed him. Sperry's young son came to the rescue and received several cuts from the knife. He knocked Justice senseless with the gun. Justice was bound hand and foot and a messenger was sent for the sheriff and a doctor. The neighbors assembled and attempted to lynch Justice, but Sperry said he would shoot any one who attempted it, saying that he preferred to let the law do justice. The elder Sperry now lies in a critical condition, with small hopes of recovery. The trouble between the parties arose over some land. Sperry owns the most extensive farm in the county and is highly respected.

Made an Assignment.

New York, June 19.—Wendell Goodwin and Frederick Swift, composing the firm of Goodwin & Swift, railroad contractors and promoters, at 66 Broadway, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. The cause of the failure was the general hard times and the inability to meet obligations as they became due. By a rough estimate the liabilities are placed at $500,000 to $750,000, probably pretty close to the latter figure. Mr. Goodwin is the vice president of the Brooklyn Base Ball club. The creditors of the firm are largely in this city, being, in the main, individuals, not banks.

Fight With Workmen.

Vienna, June 19.—A number of workmen attempted to hold an open air meeting here to-day. The proceedings became disorderly, whereupon the police ordered the crowd to disperse.

Wagener Is Ahead.

St. Paul, June 19.—The referees in the Wagener-Horst contest finished their recount of the votes yesterday, and the result of their examination shows that Horst is 14 votes behind instead of 9 ahead, as the returns showed. This does not include the ballots which have been referred as blank ballots to the court for its decision as to the intent of the voter. In all about 47 ballots have been referred, but all but 14 of these are included in the count of the vote. Out of the 113 precincts in the city mistakes were found in about 81.



"I feel it a Duty

To tell the world that Hood's Sarsaparilla has saved my life. I had dizzy spells, nausea and pains in my side, caused by bad condition of my liver and kidneys. Soon after I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla I began to feel better. I took four bottles and I now consider myself a well woman." Mrs. Pauline Ruby, Buffalo, Iowa. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

HE FED AN ELEPHANT.

'Was Too Exciting to Desire Any More of It.

"No, I wasn't born this way," replied the man, as he backed up to a chair, got his crutches from under his arms and fell into the seat. "This came on me suddenly one day, about fifteen years ago," quotes the Detroit Free Press.

"What do the doctors call it?"

"Damphoolism, I believe. That's what it is, anyway."

"Got a fall from a balloon?"

"Rather worse. I don't mind saying that about fifteen years ago I used to think I knew it all. You've heard of the town of Chillicothe, Ohio, maybe?"

"Yes."

"Well, I ornamented that town with my presence and I flattered myself that the people couldn't possibly spare me over a day at a time. I was at the apex of my conceit when a circus came along. There was a drove of eight elephants in the menagerie, and as I stood before them I wanted to do something awfully smart. One of the beasts was reaching for cakes, and I determined to give him a lighted cigar. An old gray-haired farmer who stood by twigged my game and uttered a word of caution, but I wasn't taking advice from hayseeds at that epoch.

"And you carried out your plans, eh?"

"I did. I puffed on the weed until it had lots of fire, hid it behind me for a minute, and when the elephant reached again I let him have it fire end first. Something happened, of course. I had just commenced to grin and look around for applause when that proboscis suddenly picked me up, whirled me high in the air, and then I was flung clean across the tent and landed under the cage of serpents. I knew when the fun begun, but I couldn't see the end of it. I was unconscious for two days, and when I came to I was knocked so out of my plumb that the doctors couldnot do any better than this for me. I shall be a cripple to the end of my days."

"But—"

"Oh, certainly! I know more than I did, and I shall never have the swell head again. It seems that the elephant's trainer had his eye on me all the time and I've often felt that it was too bad he didn't feel inclined to kick me all over town and thus enable me to learn wisdom and keep my shape at the same time."

A Startling Experience While Lion Hunting in the Jungle.

Two lions had been shot, when we both heard an animal breathing alongside of our shelter, within a few feet of us, and the next instant a gentle shake given to the hut, and a noise as of one of the loose branches with which it was covered being torn off, let us know there was another lion in the neighborhood even more enterprising than the two that had been shot.

It was soon evident to me that the animal was looking for an entrance to our shelter, for, after tearing off a few more boughs, it got to the place where we had crept in, but which was now blocked up with poles. Here it halted, and, from the way it kept touching the poles, seemed to be trying to get his paw through. This was little more than I had bargained for, and at the risk of incurring the charge of inhospitality, I resolved to try to keep our visitor outside in the cold. Of course, while the lion was acting in the manner I have described, I, on my side, was not idle.

As soon as I had realized what our visitor was trying to do, I turned round, and, lying on the ground, tried to look between the interstices of the poles forming the entrance to our hut. It was, however, so absolutely dark that I could see nothing. Instant action was, nevertheless, necessary, for as the poles forming our hut were not fixed to the ground, the lion might have got its paw between two of them and pulled them out at any moment, and then, by pushing its head and shoulders through, would infallibly have overturned the whole structure.

To prevent such a consummation, I now pushed the muzzle of my rifle between the poles, just where my ears told me my would-be interviewer was moving them, and, pointing it upward, holding the stock on the ground, pulled the trigger. Once more, and for the third time that night, the report of the rifle was answered by the most terrific grunting roars it is possible to conceive, uttered as they were within six feet of our own ears.

I am sorry I had not a phonograph with me to preserve these powerful expressions of the feelings of a wounded lion. Suddenly released in a London drawing room I feel sure that they could not fail to produce a very marked effect.—Selous's Travels.

No Baking Powder

Exhibited at the

World's Columbian Fair

Tested So High

At the U. S. Gov't Examination

For Strength, Purity and Uniformity

As the Royal.

The official report shows ROYAL BAKING POWDER chemically pure and yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was greatly in excess of all others and more than 40 per cent. above the average.

Royal is the favorite in every kitchen and has a larger sale than all others combined.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 31. | BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1894. | INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

Northern Pacific Bank

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.
J. N. NEVERS, Vice President.
H. J. SPENCER, Cashier.

Money to Loan On Chattel Security

County and City Orders Bought!

Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS TO

ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,
DULUTH
FARGO
GRAND FORKS
and WINNIPEG

TO

HELENA
BUTTE
SPOKANE
TACOMA
SEATTLE
PORTLAND

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Cars
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 2:00 p. m. Departs going west at 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday

No. 6 arrives from the west at 12.55 p. m. Departs going south at 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 7:55 p. m., and departs for the west at 8.15 p. m. daily.

No. 8 arrives from the West at 3:30 a. m. Departs going east at 3.40 a. m. daily.

No. 11, Little Falls and Dakota train, arrives at 5:30 p. m.

No. 12, Little Falls and Dakota train, departs at 6:05 a. m.

No. 54 carries passengers to Aitken, departs at at 10:00 p. m.

No. 55 from N. P. Junction arrives at 3:30 p. m. and departs for Staples at 4:30 p. m.

No. 56 arrives from Staples at 10 a. m. Departs for N. P. Junction at 11:10 a. m.

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and CIGARS

Imported and Domestic.

special Attention Given to Orders for Family Use.

Give me a call when in Detroit and will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,
DETROIT, MINN.

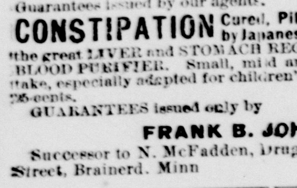
JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

FRANK B. JOHNSON,
Successor to N. McFadden, Druggist, 36 Front Street, Brainerd, Minn



BEFORE AFTER

NEW LIFE

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Evil Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old, 50c. size, now 25c.; old $1 size, now 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by

M. L. SWARTZ, Druggist, Brainerd, Minn.



A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says:

I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally **covered from head to foot** with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in **great distress** about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer **Ayer's** Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected **a complete cure,** much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the **strongest terms** as to the merits of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

Professional Cards.

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms and 2, Bank Block,
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J. H. WARNER!
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room 5, Hartley Block.

R. K. WHITELEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
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BRAINERD Ice Company.

STENDAL & PETERSON.

Ice For Family Use
$1.50 PER MONTH.

Leave orders at
Larson & Walters Wood & Coal office
Or With The
Drivers of the Ice Company's Wagons



Something Good In Silverware;

we don't mean choice cakes or fruits, but the ware to hold them, all in solid silver, rich, elegant and beautiful. The whole range of table silver is here, including knives, forks, spoons, sugar bowls, water sets, etc., all in the most tasteful, novel and artistic designs. Silverware is costly because somewhat high in price, and cheap because you buy it for a lifetime. What wears so long should be bought with judgement and care. The fall in the value of silver places solid ware within the reach of all. We have a full line.

WM. M. DRESSKELL,
Jeweler.

AGENTS WANTED on salary and commission for the only authorized BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES G. BLAINE, by GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these three BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 112 orders from first 110 calls; agent's profit, $196.50. Mrs. Balard of Ohio, took 15 orders, 13 Seal Russia, in one day; profit, $26.25. E. N. Rice, of Mass., took 27 orders in two days; profit, $47.25. J. Patridge, of Me., took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit, $75.25. E. A. Palmer, of N. D., took 53 orders in 3 days; profit, $98.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO.,
Norwich, Conn.

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills 25c. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by the John C West Co. Chicago, Ill. For sale by M. L. Swartz Druggist Brainerd Minn.

That Floating Indebtedness.

The remarks of the Journal in its issue of June 14 in regard to the floating indebtedness of this city were somewhat misleading in that no explanation was given regarding the resources at hand to take care of the orders issued, and also regarding the character of many thousands of dollars of these orders, and the DISPATCH has been requested to set the matter right as far as possible from information from the books of the city clerk and city treasurer. On June 7th, 1894, there were orders outstanding to the amount of $29,697.08, or in other words the city had overdrawn its account to that amount. Included in this amount were paving orders which had been issued to pay for the work of improvements to the sum of $8,028.62, and which cannot rightfully be termed a tax against the city as this entire sum, less $1,500 for two crossings, is assessed against the abutting property and must be paid into the city treasury by the owners thereof as taxes, and the property is in the heart of the city. When this work was done the city had to guarantee the payment and the orders were issued accordingly and dated ahead. Included also in this list of floating orders is the sum of $4,074.18 for improvements at the electric light station and which if placed where they rightfully belong do not come under the head of a burden of taxation. When the present council took their seats and oath of office they found themselves the custodian of an electric light plant for which the city had paid the enormous sum of $60,000, totally inadequate for the demands upon it and in a demoralized condition. The council viewed the matter from a business standpoint and came to the conclusion that the only thing for them to do in order to protect the city's interest was to put the plant in first class condition, add another dynamo and arrange so as to be able to furnish all who desired incandescent lights in order to bring a revenue into the city treasury. This was done at an expense of between $8,000 and $10,000, and today the city clerk informs us that $750 per month is being paid into the treasury by consumers. The cost of running the plant is $205 per month leaving a balance of $545. The orders issued to meet this indebtedness were made payable monthly each order being for $400 and already $3,954.08 has been paid, leaving the sum above mentioned, the last order of which does not mature until July 1, 1895. This amount cannot be included as a tax upon the people as the amount collected each month pays the orders when they mature, and if after this indebtedness has been cleared up $400 per month from this same source is laid aside in 15 years it will pay off the $60,000 of bonds which were issued to pay for the plant originally. Taking these two items together, paving orders, less $1500 for crossings, and electrict light improvement orders, making $10,775.17, from the floating orders as they appear, $29,697.08, and we have the sum of $18,921.89 which can rightfully be said to be the floating indebtedness.

To meet this indebtedness the county treasurer turned over to the city treasurer yesterday the sum of $7935.73, aside from the sinking fund and paving tax collected, which, together with the fifteen saloon licenses payable July 1st, amounting to $7500, makes $15,495.73. The city treasurer has on hand $1,375.11 to take up paving orders due July 1st, which in the aggregate will reduce the amount of the city orders outstanding on that date to about $2,000.

On July 1st, 1893, the city treasurer redeemed $5000 of city bonds six months before they were due, thus saving in interest $175, from the sinking fund, and to-day there is $1,425.74 to the credit of that fund. The city is also getting its street lights of which no mention has been made, which at the lowest estimate would cost $3,000 per annum. Taking all these matters into consideration, the city is in as good or better condition financially than it has been for a number of years, and there was no necessity to scatter the report broadcast over the state that Brainerd was on the verge of bankruptcy. Brother Stivers was once mayor of this city, and at that time, in 1890, there was as wide a field for municipal reform regarding expenses, etc., as ever existed. It was under that administration that two of the prominent city officials were found short in their accounts to a large amount, and no system of bookkeeping was carried on in the city clerk's office whereby the accounts between the clerk and treasurer could be checked up, in fact it was the most careless state of affairs that could possibly exist, there was no sinking fund and if we remember correctly no sinking fund commissioners, yet he made no effort then to inaugurate reform. Now look at the reform that has been inaugurated in that respect under the present administration. The accounts at the city clerk's office between himself and the treasurer are kept as correctly and in as concise a form as are the accounts of any bank in this city, and he can show you at a moment's notice just how the city stands financially, and if there are any doubting Thomases who do not believe the figures produced are correct, we would ask them to call on Mr. Farrar at the clerk's office and ascertain for themselves.

The DISPATCH has always favored a conservative policy regarding the city's government from a moral standpoint, and we believe it is the only paper in the city that ever favored the election of a mayor on a reform platform, as our files will show, and we do not desire now to be regarded as opposed to any movement that will better the city morally, always considering that conservative action will do more towards effecting that end than extreme measures. But when it comes to the matter of "reform in municipal expenses" and the city is paraded before the public in the light that the people are about to have their property confiscated through taxation, it is time to make a "kick," so to speak, especially when the business of the city of Brainerd today is being carried on in as business like manner as any city in the state, and much better than two-thirds of them.

Our New Railroad.

Active work has been commenced on the new railroad and hundreds of men have been in the city this week looking for work, in fact there are more men flocking here than there are places for. Wages are as low as $1.25 per day and $3.50 per week is charged for board. A large number of teams from St. Paul and St. Cloud have passed through the city to go up on the line.

Speaking of the new railroad, the construction of which has just commenced, the Pioneer Press says:

The resources of Minnesota are inexhaustible and the financial depression cannot disturb the local confidence of her capitalists in the future. The only railroad construction undertaken this year in this part of the country begins this week in Minnesota from a point ten miles north of Brainerd on the old Brainerd & N. M. forty-five miles northeast to Leech Lake, which is the center of the magnificent pine territory. Foley Bros. & Guthrie of St. Paul have received the contract to build this line, which will be known as the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota, at a cost of over $200,000.

The contract secured by the successful bidders covers all of the work of clearing and grubbing, all grading and the building of all box culverts. The amount of bridging that it will be necessary to build is very small, and nothing will be done toward letting that part of the work until the grading is practically completed. What bridges there are will be short pile bridges. The total amount to be graded is about forty-two miles, and the contract of Foley Bros. & Guthrie covers the whole of this. The work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The track laying contract will not be let until the grade is ready. The whole work will be finished and the road in running order in time to bring out the logs of next seasons cut.

Before Saturday there will be between five hundred and a thousand men at work, most of the laborers being now engaged at the pineries. The contract was let June 13th, and the road must be completed by October 1, when the logging begins. The roadbed and track will be built for a permanent standard road, which will be used for all kinds of traffic.

The construction of the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota will be a direct practical benefit to the Twin cities, as all the timber carried over it will be floated from Brainerd down the Mississippi to these places, where it will be manufactured. There is now a road running forty miles north of Brainerd, known as the Brainerd & Northern, the first ten miles of which will be used by the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota, the remaining track being torn up and many of the rails being utilized in construction of the new track. The former road belonged to the Northern Mill Company of Minneapolis, and was built as a logging road four or five years ago. The timber along this line has been nearly exhausted, and the new line will run in a northeasterly direction to Leech lake, in which territory the Minnesota Logging company, which succeeded the Northern Mill company last year and which builds the road, has purchased between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 feet of timber which supply will not be exhausted for fifteen years at least. The annual output will be about 47,000,000 feet, every foot of which will be sent to St. Paul and Minneapolis, except perhaps a limited amount which will be manufactured at a large mill in Brainerd, which is owned by some of the members of the company, and which was formerly the property of the Northern Mill Company. Negotiations have been going on for a year for the purchase of the timber tracts around Leech Lake.

A DEMOCRATIC committee has been appointed for Cass county by Mayor Hemstead, at the request of the democratic central committee, consisting of C. C. Kelley, M. H. Seelye, W. H. Haymor, Arne Welsness and W. W. Bryant.

A MOVE is being made by Grand Rapids republicans to have the congressional nominee pledge himself to use his efforts in removing the St. Cloud land office to that place. The Brainerd Baldwin democrats can probably give the Grand Rapids republicans a few pointers on land office removal promises.

THE republicans of Itasca held their convention on Tuesday and elected an anti-Dunn delegation to the state convention although uninstructed. This was to be expected as the pine barrons of Minneapolis control that county and they are working hard to defeat the people's candidate. If the pine land ring succeed in defeating R. C. Dunn for the nomination it will be a blight upon the republican party of this state.

The lumbermen of Minneapolis will heafter keep their logs above Brainerd until they are needed below and will settle with drivers at the point where they bring the logs out into the Mississippi instead of paying for the driving of the logs over the dam at this point.

Endeavor to Attend This.

The great Christian Endeavor convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 11th to 15th. It will be a grand and enthusiastic gathering of young Christian workers. For all attending from St. Paul and Minneapolis or north thereof, "The Burlington" is the line. Buy your tickets via that route.

Legal Notices.

(First publication May 11.)

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred thirty nine and 53-100 dollars, ($539.53) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage duly executed and delivered by Edwin Halladay and Maria Halladay to The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, bearing date the 7th day of October A. D. 1887, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1887, at 9:05 o'clock A. M., in Book G of Mortgages, on page 455, the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount secured by said mortgage due and payable, and the mortgagors being in default for more than six months dues, interest and premium, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of lot number five (5) of block number three (3) in the Town of East Brainerd, according to the plat of said East Brainerd of record in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing County with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes if any, on said premise, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 7th, A. D. 1894.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

(First publication May 18, 1894.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 11, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on June 29, 1894, viz:

EDWARD HEBERLING,

H. E. No. 13852 for the se¼ section 2, township 45 range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Sylvester Heath, Thomas C. Pointon, William E. Garlinghouse, P. O. address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn., and W. W. Mulholland, P. O. address, Deerwood, Crow Wing County Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication May 25.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Cass.

District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

Safety Fund National Bank, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Minneapolis Trust Company, as Receiver of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, First National Bank, Nevada, Missouri, Hancock County National Bank, Carthage, Illinois, Peoples Bank of Waseca, The Merchants and Miners Bank, The Superior Savings Bank, The First National Bank of Lake Linden, Michigan, C. C. Chapman, C. J. Chapman, and Robert C. Chapman as partners as The Chapman Banking Company, M. Scanlan and G. A. Davis, Co-Plaintiffs,

vs. — SUMMONS.

Charles Evans Holt, Samuel P. Snider, Ella A. Snider, Austin F. Kelley, Lucy B. Kelley and Union National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Edwin Wallace as sole surviving partner of the co-partnership and firm of E. G. and E. Wallace, Charles N. Prouty, John Dobson and James Dobson as copartners as John and James Dobson, and the Northern Trust Company as Receiver of the property of Samuel P. Snider, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the City of Brainerd, County of Crow Wing, in the said State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on Messrs. Cobb & Wheelwright at their office, No. 421, Guaranty Loan Building in the City of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated May 10th, 1894.

COBB AND WHEELWRIGHT, Attorneys for Safety Fund National Bank, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.
BROOKS AND HENDRIX, Attorneys for First National Bank, Nevada, Missouri, Hancock County National Bank, Carthage, Illinois, and Peoples Bank of Waseca.
SHAW AND CRAY, Attorneys for the Merchants and Miners Bank, The Superior Savings Bank and the First National of Lake Linden, Michigan.
YOUNG, FISH AND DICKINSON, Attorneys for Chapman Banking Company.
BENTON, ROBERTS AND BROWN, Attorneys for G. A. Davis.
REA, HUBACHECK AND HEALEY, Attorneys for M. Scanlan.
HALE, MORGAN & MONTGOMERY, Attorneys for Minneapolis Trust Company as Receiver.

(First publication May 11.)

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred ninety-nine and 63-100 dollars ($599.63) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by O. Ed. Anderson and Sarah Anderson to The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., in book I of mortgages, on page 189, the mortgagors being in default $126.25 ten month's dues, interest, premium, and the mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount secured by said mortgage due and payable, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Forty-six (46) feet off the west side of lot number nine (9) in block number two (2) in Schmeltz's Addition to East Brainerd, according to the plat of said addition of record in the Registry of Deeds of said county with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated May 7th, A. D. 1894.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

BAKERY

—AND—

Confectionery Store!

6th St., near Roller Rink.

Ice Cream by the Dish, or Quantity.

Hot Rolls every Day.

Bread, Cakes, Pies.

Fruit, Candies and Lemonade.

Give us a call and we will endeavor to give satisfaction.

MRS. M. A. ORTH.

Legal Notices.

(First Publication June 15.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and sixty-four and 30-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Nelson E. Tuttle and Phoebe A. Tuttle, his wife, mortgagors, to George F. Burton, mortgagee, bearing date the 14th day of July, A. D., 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1891, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in Book "J" of mortgages, on page 69; and the further sum of two and 50-100 dollars insurance premium, paid by said mortgagee, and made a part of the said mortgage debt according to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-one (21) twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) of block numbered ten (10), in Howes & Spalding's Addition to the City of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Crow Wing county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county, or his deputy, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 14th, A. D. 1894.

GEORGE F. BURTON,
Mortgagee.

MCCLENAHAN & MANTOR,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Brainerd, Minn.

(First publication May 11.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated March 10th A. D. 1891 by Emile Gelinas and Josephine Gelinas, his wife, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London, Limited, mortgagee, and duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock and thirty minutes A. M. in Book I, of Mortgages on page 620, conveying and mortgaging the following described land lying and being in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit:—The north half (½) of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-five (35) of township forty-three (43) range thirty-two (32) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

There was due on said mortgage debt on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1893, the sum of five hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-four cents ($583.44), and said mortgagee had, besides the security herein mentioned, other security for said debt, which security was duly advertised for sale, and duly sold, and after paying the costs and disbursements of said sale, left remaining the sum of ninety-two dollars and thirty cents ($92.30) to apply on said debt and the interest thereon, and at the time of said sale, left still due and owing said mortgagee the sum of four hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-one cents ($494.21). There is claimed to be now due thereon, and is actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of five hundred and ten dollars and one cent ($510.01), which includes four hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-one cents ($494.21) principal, and fifteen dollars and eighty cents ($15.80) interest.

And whereas, it is stipulated in said mortgage that in case of default in the payment of principal or interest or any part thereof when due, then and in that case, the said mortgagee might declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable at once.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest, and the said mortgagee has elected to declare the whole sum due,

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the sheriff of the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on Saturday the 23rd day of June A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 7th A. D. 1894.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED,
Mortgagee.

HOWELL W. YOUNG,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Nos. 402-6 Globe Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

(First Publication June 22.)

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred, eighty-one and 62-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert P. Riggs, widower, mortgagor, to Mrs. Mary H. Keller, mortgagee, bearing date the 22nd day of September, 1893, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on the 28th day of September, 1893, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., in Book E of mortgages, on page 507, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The west 50 feet of lots 13 to 18, of block 287, in First Addition to the town (now city) of Brainerd, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the Registry of Deeds for Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in Crow Wing county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 4th day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one hundred, eighty-one and 62-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 21, A. D. 1894.

MRS. MARY H. KELLER,
Mortgagee.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney.

(First publication May 25.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 19 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman Clerk of Dist. Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday June 30, 1894, viz:

ORLANDO STEELE,

H. E. No. 14247, for the nw¼ Sec. 8, Twp. 133. Range 30.

He names the following witness to prove his continous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Arthur Miller and Frank L. McClellan, P. O. address Pillager, Cass Co., Minn., John Doniyan, P. O. Motley, Morrison Co., Minn, William Tice, P. O. Pillager, Cass Co., Minn,

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication May 11.)

Default having been made in the payment of $23.02 which is due at the date of this notice on the mortgage made, dated and delivered by William Roberts and Susannah Roberts, his wife, to Henry J. Dane, on the 6th day of April, 1893, to secure the payment of $388.78, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 7th day of April 1893, at three o'clock P. M., in Book "E" of mortgages, on page 453; the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section Eight, in township forty-three and range thirty-one, in said county, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county at the front door of the court house in the City of Brainerd in said county, at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 25th day of June, 1894, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and the costs of sale, including the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees, as provided in said mortgage.

Dated, May 7th, 1894.

HENRY J. DANE,
Mortgagee, LeSueur, Minn.

(First publication June 15.)

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota, County of Crow Wing, } ss. In Probate Court Special Term. June 11, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin Y. Farrar, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Arthur C. Farrar of said county.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Brainerd, on the following days, viz: On the first Monday of each month for six successive months, commencing Monday July 2nd, 1894.

It is further ordered that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Brainerd Dispatch a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., the 11th day of June, A. D. 1894. By the Court:

MILTON McFADDEN,
[Seal.] Judge of Probate.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney for Petitioner.

BANKRUPT SALE!

Sixth Street, next door South of Walter's Shoe Store.

I am now offering for sale a good general stock of

DRY GOODS —AND— CLOTHING!

For Whatever They Will Bring.

These Goods Are

A BANKRUPT STOCK,

AND MUST BE SOLD,

This sale will not last long. Call early while stock is complete.

You Will Save Money.

J. S. GARDNER.

C. D. JOHNSON,

DRUGGIST,

No. 4, Cale Block, Front Street.

Electric Belts,
Sponges, Toilet Articles
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

FINE CIGARS, STATIONERY.

ELEGANT SODA WATER!

J. R. SMITH,

Fire Insurance!

Real Estate,

LOANS

Rents and Collections.

SLEEPER BLOCK.

Brainerd, - - Minn.

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President.
LEON E. LUM, Vice President,
G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $200,000
Paid up Capital, - - $50,000.
Surplus, - - - - $30,000.

Business accounts invited.

The Pine City Ice Co.

Is now prepared to furnish

ICE!

In any quantity to customers in all parts of the city at

Reasonable Prices!

Leave orders with

P. G. FOGLESTROM,
Post-office Box 1844.

Ice for Family Use, $1.50 per Month

For the Season.

SNOW & SNOW.

We would be glad to tell you how to save your money and make it earn you good pay if you will call.

Do you know that your house is liable to burn? We would like to pay you for it if it should.

We will attend to any legitimate and honorable business for you, if you will pay us. See?

Room 11, Bank Block.

BICYCLES

No agents. We sell from catalogue at Wholesale Prices. Ship for examination before sale. Ours at $44 same as agents sell for $75, ours at $55 same as agents sell for $100, ours at $80 wood-rims, 25 lbs., same as any $125 wheel. 12 styles $16 to $80.



$55.00

ACME ROADSTER $55

Guaranteed same as agents sell for $75 to $100.

ACME ROAD RACER, 25 lbs. WOOD-RIMS, $80.

Perfect lines, perfect steering, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed same as agents sell for $125 and $135. Written warranty with every machine. Every time you buy a bicycle through an agent you pay $30 to $50 more than our wholesale price for same quality. It costs about as much to sell bicycles through agents and dealers as it does to make them. Let prudence and economy suggest the better way and buy from us direct at wholesale prices.

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Acme Cycle Company,
ELKHART, IND.

A Multitude of Counsel.

The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that a remedy which has proved efficient in the hands of the skillful practioner, a remedy prepared by him as the result of years of observation and experience, for the treatment of disease in individual cases, may, if placed by the same practitioner within the reach of the reading public, be instrumental in curing many who otherwise have remained ignorant of it. "True" you say, "but there are so many remedies, how are we to choose?"

Let us suggest one remedy for your investigation, THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT of

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

Write for their book of 200 pages, a treatise on Compound Oxygen, with numerous testimonials and records of surprising cures. Book sent free.

Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch street, Phila., Pa.; 120 Sutter street, San Francisco Cal. 66 Church street, Toronto, Can. Consultation free.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated M. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NEW STAGE LINE!

BRAINERD
—TO—
CROSS LAKE.

Commencing Monday, January 1, 1894.

Stage leaves Brainerd for Cross Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Passengers, Baggage and Express Carried.

Charges Reasonable.

J. E. WHITE, Prop.

FOR THE—

BEST BREAD, CAKES AND PIES

—Call on the—

EAST BRAINERD BAKERY.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

—You will be more than pleased.—

GOODS FIRST-CLASS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Goods Delivered

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

D. MAHONEY, PROP.

175 Kindred St

L. W. CHASE,
PROPRIETOR

The Bodega.

Sleeper Block, Front Street.

Finest in all Points of any Saloon in the Northwest.

IMPORTED—
WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS.

BILLIARD AND POOL PARLOR
In Connection

COME IN AND SEE US.

JAS. H. KELEHAN

—Dealer in—

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Cor sixth and Laurel.

We keep nothing but the finest goods and Guarantee Satisfaction.

Drop in any time as we will make it pleasant for you.

JAS. H. KELEHAN

THE

Wisconsin Central Lines,

RUN

Two fast trains daily between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin, making connection in Chicago with all lines running east and south.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canadian provinces.

For full information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent or

JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. Ag't, Milwaukee, Wis.

CALL AT

The Dispatch!

FOR JOB WORK.

All Work Guaranteed.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.

Real Estate Agent,

Improved and Unimproved Property

FOR SALE,

In various parts of the City.

HOUSES for SALE

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.

Have sold to consumers for 21 years, saving them the dealer's profit. We are the Oldest and Largest manufacturers in America selling Vehicles and Harness this way—ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for 2 years. Why pay an agent $10 to $50 to order for you? Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Spring Wagons, $31 to $50, Guaranteed same as sell for $50 to $85. Surreys, $65 to $100 same as sell for $100 to $150. Top Buggies, $37.50, as fine as sold for $65. Phaetons, $66 to $100. Farm Wagons, Wagonettes, Milk Wagons, Delivery Wagons and Road Carts, BICYCLES FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN.

$11.00 No. 37. Surrey Harness.
$75 No. 781, Surrey.
$26 No. 727, Road Wagon.
$37.50 No. 718½. Top Buggy.
$43.00 No. 3, Farm Wagon.
$23.50 No. 1, Farm Harness.
Our Harness are sold at Manufacturer's Prices.
Single, $6 to $20. Double Buggy, $18 to $35. Farm, $16 to $25.50.
$55 Elkhart Bicycle, 28in. wheels, pneumatic tires, weldless steel tubing, drop forgings.

RIDING SADDLES and FLY NETS.

5 per cent. off for cash with order. Send 4c. in stamps to pay postage on 112-page catalogue.

Address **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

Vengeance and — — Vapors.

CHAPTER. II—(Continued.)

"Well," said he, laying his hand on my shoulder, "it's not nice, of course," —standing and surveying the lane. "But it's not for you or me to mend it; though I'm joint guardian with Manuel of Paul's girl" (he meant Miss Lacroix), "I've nothing to do with the property, and 'Manuel, you see, can't bear to spend the brass, and doesn't care a—well, a button—for Paul's family history. Poor Paul! he was a good chap. I suppose the name Lacroix is done for, and it has been what you learned fellows would call historical."

I asked what it meant. He stopped and pointed up the lane, away from Timperley.

"You mightn't believe it," said he "but if you follow this lane right out to the end you'll get to the Bastille.")

I looked at him; I failed to comprehend.

"You don't mean," I said, "the famous French Bastile?—the fortress-prison of Paris?"

"That's it," said he. "You've read, I suppose, in your history books of the taking of the Bastile, and the man that was governor at the time, De Lacroix;—that's the family. The poor old fellow was killed in the streets, I believe."

Thus he went on, with much fullness of irrelevant detail. I gathered these facts of consequence which I here set down. At the time of the great emigration of French nobility to this country a member of the De Lacroix family found his way to Lancashire with one or two dependents, a packet of jewels and some scientific learning, and without his aristocratic prefix "de." He prospected about a little, and at length invested the money he got from his jewels in the Turkey-red and Indigo dye works of Timperley. He prospered. He was one of the first to apply chemical science to the manufacture of dyes. He made a large fortune and became the great man of the neighborhood. He had, however, a family of four sons who gave him great trouble. They almost ruined their father and quite broke his heart before their several courses of extravagance and debauchery came to an end. The eldest, Paul's father, drew up just in time, married and settled down to the business; another broke his neck in a steeplechase; the third died of delirium tremens, or worse; and the fourth still existed, for he could scarcely be said to live; he was the tongue and limb-tied paralytic, known as old Jaques, who inhabited the little octagonal house near the pond, which had been the lodge of his father's model farm. Paul had wished him to make his house his home, but he had insisted on settling down there. The two dependents, who had come to Timperley with the first Lacroix, had also been pursued by a malignant fate. Their representative was now to be found in the old man who looked after Jaques, and who might be met with any day going round the neighborhood with a barrow of shell-fish.

This sad and fateful story lay heavy on my mind and heart for the rest of the day. In the evening I took down the first volume of Carlyle's "French Revolution," and read with new interest the wonderful passages in which he describes the taking of the Bastile by the mob, and the part which the old officer of the fortress played in its hopeless defense.

After that I sat down and wrote to a pair of London friends, asking them to make certain inquiries concerning Mr. Lacroix.

CHAPTER III.

Dick's Confession.

A month passed uneventfully, except for almost daily visits to the hall. I saw Miss Lacroix very often, and must confess that I was falling very much in love with her. I tried to smother this dangerous passion, knowing it could lead to nothing, for was it possible she would care to link her life to that of a poor curate?

The danger was becoming greater every day to my peace of mind, when something occurred that changed the aspect of my calculations.

I had formed the friendship of a Mr. Freeman, a dissenting minister. We were both in sympathy with the troubles of the workingmen at Timperley, and I consented to preside at a meeting to protest against the way they were treated by the factory owners.

Steinhardt, of course, heard of it, and remonstrated. There were hot words between us, which ended in my resigning the curacy. At the end of the week (on Friday night, I think) a message came to me when I was in bed, requesting me to visit at once a man who was dying—one of the sons of this interesting family. I dressed and went.

I heard sounds of wailing and lamentation from the house before I entered. I passed into the kitchen a clean bright room in which the men of the family sat smoking in various absorbed attitudes, oppressed with silence and sleep. One of the women stooped over a pan on the fire, while the old mother in a firm, clear voice directed the operations. She turned to me, saying merely:

"He's up stairs. He wants bad to see yo', but at present he's leet i' th' yed" (light in the head.)

Upstairs I found the dying man in the smaller of the two bedrooms—for warmth. That sick-room, as it then appeared to me, will not easily be forgotten. At that dead hour of night, when "the very houses seemed asleep," and even the tall chimney of the chemical works had ceased to emit its tinted vapors, the gas flared full in the little room, and six persons, men and women were round the bed where the poor fellow lay in the last extremity of delirious helplessness, soaked in prespiration. Near him stood my friend Freeman. At the head of the bed hung two watches; on the whitewashed wall ticked a loud Dutch clock. Over the bottom rail of the bed leaned the wife in despair, moaning at intervals in a low voice her husband's name. Behind her was the man's sister preparing a poultice over the fire.

I learned in a few fords from Freeman that the poor fellow had been employed for years at the chemical works, where he had contracted ulceration of the lungs; on Sunday night he had stood in the doorway of the crowded church, and caught cold, and had come home to the bed from which he would never rise again.

While we spoke he was seized with a fit of violent delirium, in which he had to be restrained from getting out of bed. The women began to weep and wail, and the old mother ascended from the kitchen and adjured him "Pray, Dick, pray!" and then turned to us with "Will noe o' yo' parsons pray for my lad?" Soon he calmed down again into a more lucid interval. While he lay speechless, and a neighbor by the bed kept moistening his dry, cracked lips with a rag soaked in brandy and water, he gazed around him, and at last fixed his eyes on me, and essayed to speak—but no words came. This prostration and silence continued for some time. Now and again the head of the family would ascend from the kitchen (in his stockings, lest he should make a noise,) and stand in solemn silence with inquiring eyes on his son; he would stand so still and retired that his presence was forgotten till the gulp of a big sob was heard, and the loose back of his waistcoat was seen disappearing round the door. At length the son found speech.

"Father," he said, when the old man was about again to withdraw, "bide."

He then signified that all the others should leave the room except Freeman and myself. When they were gone he motioned his father to his pillow. The old man went.

"Ha'e you summat to say, Dick?" He nodded. "Mun I raise you up?"

He was raised and propped up with pillows. He asked for a drink, and was given some whisky and milk.

"I'm a dying mon," he began; "I know I am." His eyes glazed with disease and want of sleep, turned wildly about; his head dropped, and his damp, thin fingers (still discolored with dye) clawed the bedclothes. He resumed fixing his eyes on me; "I must confess summat; I hope God'll forgive me. I had nought to do wi' it; wha for should I? He was aye good to me. I had nought to do wi' it, I tell you.

"No, lad," said the father, to soothe him; "thoo hadna."

"Weel," said he, "dunnot say I had, because I had na. Wasna I on the night shift. That was all. I took Jim's place; he wanted to go whoam to wife—in bed wi' babby. That was it." He muttered on some other phrases, while he turned his eyes about as if lost; his recollection was wandering. He resumed with energy: "They come right in, speaking loud and angry. He walks up to thing and lifts lid. 'I knowed it!' says he. 'But yo' neddna let a' th' world know it!' says th' ither. 'This shannot be," says he."

The poor fellow was growing terribly excited; every word was uttered with fierce emphasis and wild gesture; his eyes were fixed on vacancy, and in my reflex excitement, I fancied I saw the interior of the color-shed, with its vague tinted vapors, through which loomed the figures of two quarreling men, whom I tremblingly watched in imagination by the side of this dyed demon of the vat. The man grew so excited and we were so engrossed with his revelation, that he had risen to his knees in bed before we could prevent him. He continued his fierce disjointed utterances.

" 'Wemun ha' no more of it!" says he. He leans ower! Ah, Lord! he wants to spill it! A—h—h!"

With a wild leap he was standing up in bed and fiercely imitating the action of a man stooping and tipping or throwing some heavy body. We were so transfixed with surprise and horror that we could not stir a hand to restrain him. He looked like a weird corpse suddenly raised from the dead to a grotesque galvanic life. What chiefly seized my attention was the black shadow on the wall of this delirious figure thus stooping with head and hands outstretched. The incident lasted but a moment, and then the poor man fell back on his pillows with distracted cries.

"Murder! Oh, my God! murder! An' I couldna speak! Nay, I couldna! But I'd nought to do wi' it;—nought!"

Again he lay exhausted, and his relatives and neighbors came back hurriedly to his bedside to wail over him. He looked sadly but calmly on them, gasping in the last faint struggle of nature against dissolution. * * * And so he died, and the wailing broke out redoubled.

"He's gone, owd brid!" cried the old mother, turning to her husband.

* * * * * *

Before Freeman and I left the house together to go out into the cool summer morning air, the old man said quietly to us: "I've seen for long he had summat on his moind, but what he means I canna tell; so we'd best ho'd our tongues I think."

CHAPTER IV.

A Crisis.

I had tacitly assented to Freeman's suggestion, that no more was to be thought or said of Dick's horrible pantomimic confession; but it impressed me as being too vivid to be lightly discarded as without any basis of fact. I continued to think of it very much; I thought of it more because in spite of the unreasonableness of such a conjunction, and its manifest "waste of detective speculation" (as Freeman would have said) the vapors, so to say, of Louise's dream would persist in mingling in my imagination with the vapors of Dick's delirium. Could it really be that Mr. Lacroix had met his death in some such way? And if he had, how had he come by it?—and where. Was it even possible in the mystery of things that Lacroix had been smothered in one of his own vats?

But a discovery I made about this time—trivial, apparently, yet to me significant—fixed my idea more firmly in my imagination. One night while I sat thinking of my return to London I took up my Bradshaw, and carelessly began noting the times of trains from the neighboring large towns to the metropolis. The lines of three companies passed through it, and I became interested in noting how the rivals ran fast and still faster trains against each other. In this survey my attention was fixed by a very small fact; one company (I had never traveled on its line, and so, I suppose I had never noted the fact before) ran one of its two quickest trains so that it reached the neighboring town about midnight—the only very quick train within two or three hours of that time. I found easy opportunity to test in some degree what significance this fact might have.

Early in the week following Dick's confession, Mr. Steinhardt had gone to London to attend his trial, in the court of queen's bench, I think it was. He would be absent for more than a fortnight, and I had therefore many welcome chances of being in Miss Lacroix's company. Society about Timperley was very meager and very dull; it was a long way from any center of civilization, and Miss Lacroix seemed to pine and sicken in its smoke and toil-bound atmosphere, so Mrs. Steinhardt anxiously sought by any means to brighten those summer days for her young protege. Thus it was, I think, that during that fortnight I received such invitations to Timperley hall as I had never had before. I was asked several times to dinner, and was encouraged to find other and sundry occasions for calling.

On one of these occasions I found Miss Lacroix alone. She received me shyly, but with such evident pleasure that, if I had not come with another purpose, I fear I would have given utterance to such warm protestations as I had of late, oftener than once, had almost on my lips. After some casual remarks I began to work toward my purpose by alluding to Steinhardt's business in London.

"It will be a serious thing for him," said I—"won't it?—if he should be so unsuccessful in his defense as your father was?"

"He will not be unsuccessful as poor father was," answered she, with a sad shake of her beautiful head; "Mr. Steinhardt is not scrupulous as father was; he tells falsehoods with rude simplicity, like his great chancellor, and so people think him to be all honest truth. He will succeed in his case, I think—I have heard him talk of it to Frank—and he will come back more despot than ever. Poor father!" She leaned back, and looked sadly out over the valley, from which rose the smoke and sound of its daily toil, fatigued and forced, I thought, on that warm summer afternoon.

"I have thought a great deal," said I, seizing the opportunity her exclamation afforded, "of that strange dream you told me of."

"Yes," said she, turning with sudden interest.

"Do you still dream it?" I asked.

"Yes, I do; but not often now."

"It is a very strange thing. Does the dream come at any particular hour of the night?"

"It does," said she; "and that, I dare say, makes me think more of it. It always comes two or three hours after I have gone to bed. I dream it, and then become wide awake; and after I have lain awake a little I always hear the hall clock strike 2—my room is over the hall."

"And the first night you had the dream—do you think it came then about the same hour?"

(To Be Continued.)

Cure for Hay Fever.

City Parson—Going to have the hay fever this year?

Country Parson—No, my congregation is too stingy.

Homeopathy.

She—I always liked you real well until I found that you liked me.

He—Why should that make a difference?

She—Like cures like, you know.—Ex.

FOR THE FARMERS.

INFORMATION ABOUT FARM WORK.

Two Systems for the Cultivation of Potatoes—The Influence of the Show Yard—Did the Lamb Reason?—Chopped Feed.

The two accompanying illustrations, Figs. 1 and 2, are for the purpose of giving the reader who is directly interested in profitable potato culture, some tangible idea how potatoes grow and the form and conditions they assume when growing. These conditions are no doubt quite familiar to experienced growers, but every year new growers embark in potato growing and too often feel the need of some fixed method to direct them successfully. There are just as fixed rules governing the growth of the potato plant as of any other plants that are susceptible of cultivation, and these principles must be closely followed to insure profit.

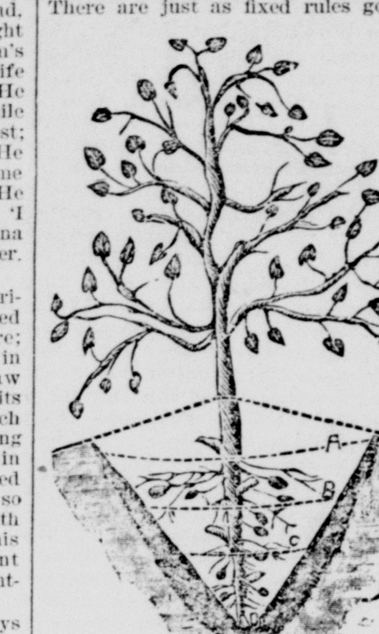


Fig. 1.

In my last article mention was made of re-covering my potatoes after they were fairly through the soil and then harrowing effectually in a few days afterwards. This was done last season by way of experiment, but extreme drouth failed to develop anything profitable from the scheme.

Fig. 1 represents the trenching system where the ground is struck out about six inches deep and the potato, D, dropped and covered at C. We put the harrow on as soon as the sprout is through the soil and work the dirt in up to B, seeing of course that the plant is in no way left with stones, clods or sods on it to prevent growing. When the plant gets through this last coat of earth, and is about three inches high, begin cultivation with some good, narrow-toothed implement, working the soil around the plant on a level at A.

Other cultivations will gradually work more soil toward the plant till a slight ridge will be formed at the base of the vine as indicated by the dotted line on top Fig. 1, which will leave the parent potato fairly deep in the soil prepared to withstand a pretty severe drouth.

This plan of cultivation has several good points to support it, although it is more expensive than shallow planting.

By examining the illustration, Fig. 1, the reader will observe that each layer of soil worked toward the plant induces the stack to throw out a lateral and a set of roots from which the potatoto sets are sent out, and each lateral joint usually starts nearly the same number of tubers.

I have never yet applied this system to general field culture, but only where I was desirous to get a large yield from a small quantity of seed; but I am fully persuaded that it can be profitably applied to general culture, especially where growers are limited to a short acreage. It is no great task to get 40 to 50 bushels from one bushel of seed if the soil is made fertile and put in good condition and the crop thoroughly cultivated.

Fig. 2 represents the more general system of cultivation among growers where the ground is marked out three or four inches deep and the seed is covered at once with some covering direct that throws a heavy ridge over the potato, after which it is left to sprout and work its way up through the dark, cold earth, getting whiter and slimmer as it nears the border of the world it has been hunting for the past three or four weeks and usually having but one lateral joint to send out roots and sets. I think this system could be greatly improved if the harrow or some mode of leveling the ground were used after planting, putting the entire surface on a level as indicated at the dotted line E. Then when the plant appears through the ground and is ready to start a leaf, put on an implement that would throw back the original dirt as shown in Fig. 2 at F.

This modus operandi I am sure would induce the plant to add another lateral joint and thereby very largely increase

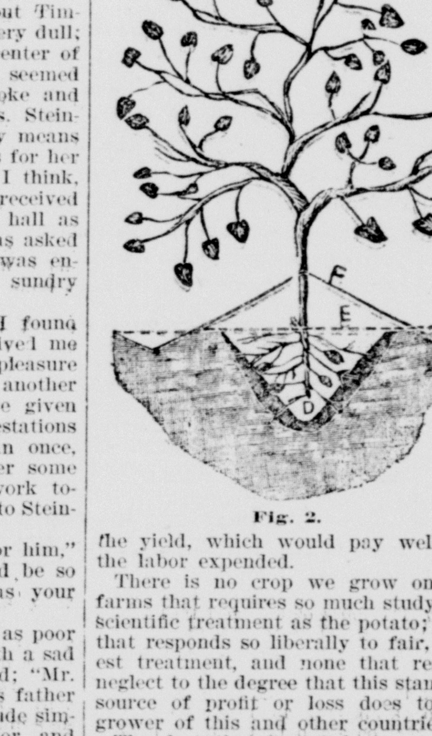


Fig. 2.

the yield, which would pay well for the labor expended.

There is no crop we grow on our farms that requires so much study and scientific treatment as the potato; none that responds so liberally to fair, honest treatment, and none that resents neglect to the degree that this standard source of profit or loss does to the grower of this and other countries.

The fact that its product per acre gives an average income three times as great as other standard crops, has made it a popular adjunct to modern agriculture.—George E. Scott, in Ohio Farmer.

The Influence of the Show Yard.

A correspondent for the Farming World, London, England, writes that journal, as follows:

"One ought to be able to give a reason for not supporting a national society for the "improvement of agriculture," but, on visiting shows, I observed breeding stock so overloaded with fat that parturition would be at the danger of the animal's life, and stallions fed as if they were to be sold by the cwt. I have seen the black sinews of Clydesdales blistered as if they had broken down, and learned that this painful remedy was to promote the growth of long hair, without which, it appears a draught horse cannot draw a plow or cart. In fact, that fashion and not utility, seemed to adjudicate the prizes. Poultry are also educated for prizes, and not for current use. The chief end of a fowl should be the table, where combs and feathers do not appear. Then, when the profits of farming are rather restricted, it is difficult to see what time the practical farmer has for leaping over hurdles, or for driving hundred guinea horses in expensive dog-carts. Of course this is to attract the public, and it is magnificent, but not farming—so I concluded to keep my siller for local improvement. In cattle breeding I found by experience that a long pedigreed, and consequently expensive heifer, was not always a good breeder, and I have sold a cow and calf and a year's keep for less than the auction price, and that a comparatively moderate rate, of the pedigreed heifer alone. That I am not altogether ignorant of the subject may be inferred from having had a first prize winner at the Islington show.

One may buy a wedge-shaped cow that can produce milk, and milk only, and yet not be satisfied with the results in the pail or dairy, but there is no mistake about the golden guineas of the butcher and the block test."

To this, the editor of the Farming World replies:

"Our correspondent has a curious mode for reasoning. If the breeder of hunters puts a penny in the farmer's pocket, why should it not be persevered in? Besides, no one will, we think, gainsay the broad fact that the institution of shows has immensely improved our domestic stock. The show yard like everything else, is capable of abuse, but our correspondent has yet to prove that its influence has not been felt to be of the greatest benefit to the agricultural community."

Comments on the above the editor of the Prairie Farmer says:

"We have something of what the English farmers complain of. Our hunters, leaping, polo and others of like ilk come of thoroughbreds, and trotters, bred not by farmers, as a rule, but by specialists who breed racing horses. Our farmers do not ride to hounds to show the pluck of one-half to three-quarters thoroughbreds. The better class of them breed horses valuable in country and city for actual every day work."

Cultivate After a Rain.

The surface soil should be stirred as soon as practicable after a considerable rainfall, as soon as the tools will work well. The cutivation should, as a rule, be shallow, leaving a thin stratum of the surface soil finely pulverized and completely cut off from the soil below. Where this is not done the extremely rapid evaporation which takes place from undisturbed wet soil on hot, clear days, may even in a few hours not only dissipate that which has just fallen, but also a part of that which the rain has caused to be drawn toward the surface from lower levels and thus leave the soil actually drier than before the rain, even though it may look more moist at the surface.

When a succession of showers follow each other at just the right intervals and are of the right intervals to strengthen the capillary flow into the upper stratum from below each time, without any percolation taking place, it is evident that such soils left to themselves under these conditons may lose not only the water which falls directly upon them, but a considerable portion of that stored below down to at least five feet. On the other hand, if each shower is promptly followed by cultivation there will be at first a movement of water upward and finally the same rains which under other conditions would leave the lower strata drier than before it fell, may contribute a considerable amount by percolation to the deeper layers.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Sheep in England and in the United States.

England has 50,000 square miles of land and 26,148,000 sheep, or 520 to a square mile and 130 to a quarter section. The United States has 3,602,990 square miles and 45,048,017 sheep according to the reports of the departments of agriculture, or about thirteen to the square mile. Notwithstanding this relative scarcity in this country and the relative abundance in England, we are beginning to export sheep to that country.

There is something wrong with the sheep business. Either our people do not know good mutton when they see it, or sheep growers have not learned how to produce it. Dense as is the population of England compared with the United States, the ability of our American people to provide themselves with meat makes up for the lack of density of population. While we are sending sheep to England the fancy hotels and restaurants in New York were supplied in part last winter with Irish and Scotch lambs. These things ought not so to be.

Did the Lamb Reason?

On inspecting a flock of sheep the other day with their owner and another gentleman we noticed a lamb coming toward the owner bleating and looking up into his face quite wistfully. We said: "What does that lamb want?" "Why," said the owner, "it's a twin. The ewe had two lambs, owns one and disowns this one. It always comes to meet me, and usually stands perfectly still when I start to catch her, but the moment I catch her it comes to her like a shot and sucks for dear life. We visited the flock in the afternoon, and the lamb was fed morning and evening. Did the lamb reason and say to himself, "There is that tall fellow that helps me to my breakfast and supper. I do not know these two other men, but I will go and ask the tall one to get me a noon-day meal?" Did it say to itself, Keep quiet until he gets her?" and the moment it saw her caught did it say, "Now I will get my suppef?" This is a clearer evidence of reasoning powers than we remember to have seen in a lamb three weeks old.

Chopped Feed.

Clover makes fat both stock and land.

If only every man that had a vote knew just how to use it.

There are times when the mind needs a great deal of fertilizing.

There are too many farms where the crow of the rooster is never heard.

Remember the saving grace of lime white-wash in the gentle springtime.

The spring cleaning should always include the drains, cesspools and low yards.

Cultivate the best land only; more bushels from less acres should be the motto.

Home-repairng and home-producing supplies are now most emphatically in order.

horses a man can get first eight acres the grass get well started and on a fairly solid foundation.

Shall we simply be ashamed of present financial and industrial conditons, or get exasperated and change them?

Allow no decaying vegetables in the house cellar; they contain the germs of disease and death.

Start some trees this spring; a few at least, many if possible; no one thing will add more to the value of the home.

Medicines for increasing the appetite are not selling well these days; there is already an "overproduction" of appetite.

This is the time when oil meal is most acceptable and most valuable to stock after a winter's diet of dry fodder.

Resolve now to have corn, millet or some green stuff to supplement the pastures that will be brown and sear in the late summer.

Encourage the neighborhood creamery, but see that it does not cost enough to pay some agent a bigger profit in a few weeks than the creamery can make in as many years.

A Chicago maker of hog butter calls it Jersey Butterine, and embellishes his advertisement with a nice cut of a cow and milkmaid, both Jerseys, probably. A soap maker advertises "the only soap in the world made of cream." It is said to contain "rich yellow cream from our own herd of registered imported Jersey cattle," probably of both sexes. Who says the Jersey hasn't got to the front? If real butter gets too cheap she is capable of the bogus sort, or hard soap! Long live the Jersey!—Farm, Stock and Home.

Laugh.

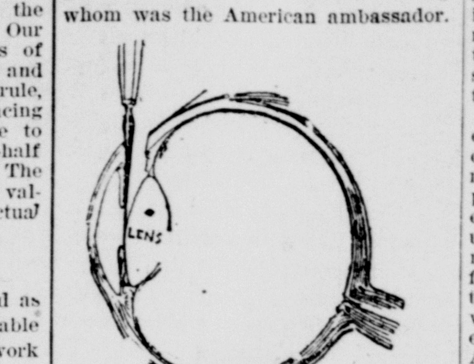
Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache, or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere and is a nuisance as well.—Family Doctor.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYE.

A DELICATE OPERATION TO REMOVE A CATARACT.

An Extremely Delicate Work in Which the Percentage of Death Is Very Small—How the Operation Is Performed.

The operation for cataract was performed upon Mr. Gladstone at the residence of Lord Rendel, in London, recently, by Drs. Nettleship and Habershon. It was completely successful, and the aged statesman, who was cheerful during the performance of the work, has since been receiving the congratulations of his friends, among whom was the American ambassador.



Cutting Out the Lens.

This operation which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone represents one of the highest triumphs of surgery. It requires a precision and delicacy of touch which no other operation calls for, and it necessitates employment of instruments so fine that a hair's breadth differentiates one from the other.

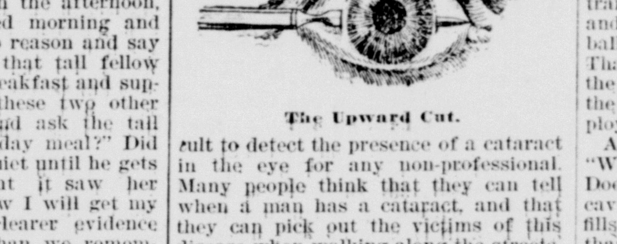
Of all the human organs the eye in its structure and functions is the most wonderful as well as the most delicate. Within the compass of less than an inch this organ embodies tissues which enable the mind to see and a lens which adjusts itself to every focus by an instinctive and unconscious process. The only result of the operation for cataract which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone and which is performed every week in New York is the loss of this little lens in the eye. That loss will now be supplied by eye-glasses of varying strength, but they are clumsy and awkward compared with the marvellously perfect lens which Nature puts into the eye of every man.

Although the lens is imbedded deep in the eye, it has nothing whatever to do with the delicate adjustment of sensitive nerves less than an inch away that enable a man to see. The faculties of sight are not at all impaired or in any way affected by the operation for cataract, although the latter involves very deep cutting into the eye and the removal of one of the parts which go to make it a perfect seeing organ.

The operation upon Mr. Gladstone was performed at 9 a. m., and did not take longer than fifteen minutes. There have been occasions when the operation for cataract has been performed twice upon the same person in less than an hour when both eyes were affected. In very old people a cataract in one eye is generally followed by a cataract in the other. Oculists now believe that Mr. Gladstone will again have to undergo this operation, and perhaps he may do so within a month.

The operation for cataract has become almost painless since the introduction of cocaine, and no anaesthetic was used in the case of Mr. Gladstone. The greatest inconvenience of the patient, however, comes from the enforced incarceration in a dark room for several weeks following the operation. This is to enable the tissues of the eye to heal before any work is thrown upon that organ. The light is gradually let into the darkened room, and the patient at the end of about three weeks is released fully cured.

It would be almost impossible for any one but an experienced oculist to tell that the eye had been operated upon. It is apparently natural and unimpaired in every respect, being full and round, of good color, and exactly like its fellow. Similarly, it is very difficult to detect the presence of a cataract in the eye for any non-professional. Many people think that they can tell when a man has a cataract, and that they can pick out the victims of this disease when walking along the streets. Oculists know that this is a fallacy, and what is regarded as a cataract is not that at all, but some other affection of the eye. A curious thing about this disease is that it is not confined to human beings, and that cataracts are frequently found in the eyes of animals.



The Upward Cut.

Another curious fact about the cataract is that no one knows what causes it. The men of science have not failed to advance theories and speculations as to the cause of the disease, but there is no unanimity of opinion among them on this subject. Attempts have also been made to cure the cataract without resort to the knife, but these are regarded as unsuccessful, and the surgical and scientific world agrees that an operation—which is the last resort of science—is in every case necessary.

The idea of operating surgically upon the human eye is one that is appalling when first presented to the mind. He was a bold man who ate the first oyster, but he was bolder yet who made the first operation for cataract.

It is believed that the ancients were familiar with the operation. There are passages in Galen and Pliny which are thought to refer to the removal of cataract. These, however, could not have been highly successful. The practice fell into disuse among physicians and surgeons until the middle of the eighteenth century. Even then it was attended with great risk and difficulty and the percentage of failure was very high.

Now, however, while the operation for cataract requires the utmost skill, the chances of losing the eye are only three out of 100. Statistics are accurately kept of the operations for cataract and every case of failure and success is noted.

There are only two cuts of the knife made in the operation, although a multitude of beautiful and delicate instruments are manufactured for the purpose. One of the cuts almost slices off the front of the eye, but it is a singular thing that, although it severs the delicate covering and goes deep into the interior of the organ, it heals up perfectly and leaves almost no mark. A cataract grows on the inside of the eye. It is not on the outside of the eye as is generally supposed. The sufferer becomes conscious of its existence generally by a gradual diminution of the power of sight. This is not because the organs of sight in the back of the eye are affected, but because the cataract affects only the crystalline lens which intervenes.

This lens is affected by losing its crystalline quality and becoming somewhat opaque. It acquires a whitish color, and the power of sight is gradually lost as the lens become more and more opaque. A singular thing about this lens must here be explained. While it is really a little sac of liquid, shaped like the ordinary convex lens it yet contains in its center an acual lens of clear gristle that is hard and strong. This is surrounded by clear liquid. The shape of the entire lens is constantly changing in daily life. When you look at a mountain ten miles off the lens in your eye is one shape, but when you look at the ground at your feet it instantly changes in shape so as to bring the subject looked at into focus.

As the whole of the lens is affected in a cataract its entire removal from the eye is necessary. If it were not for the little hard lens in its center the entire lens might be taken out through a small opening made with an instrument being run out like so much water. But the little hard lens is more than a quarter of an inch across its face and an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It can only be removed through a slit cut down to the center. This is the first cut which is made.

In performing the operation it is necessary that the eye should be kept immovable. The patient could not do this himself. The oculist first inserts a speculum, which keeps the eyelids far apart and the eye wide open. The patient might however, move the eye with the speculum in place. This is prevented by the use of forceps, which grasps the skin of the eye below the eyeball and holds it firmly. This is generally held by an assistant of the operator. Another assistant holds a large magnifying glass which concentrates the light on the eye and illumines its interior.

The patient always undergoes the operation after having a rest. That is the reason the operation on Mr. Gladstone was performed early in the morning. This is the time of day invariably selected by oculists, because the patient is fresh from the bed and thoroughly rested. Oculists also prefer to perform the operation by artificial light, which seems to be softer and more congenial to the eye than the light of day.

A World reporter who called upon an eminent oculist in this city on Thursday evening enjoyed the rare opportunity of seeing the operation for cataract performed. In this instance a human eye, taken from a bottle of alcohol, was used in illustration, being placed in the mask or false face which oculists use for this purpose. The knife with which the first cut was made had a blade that was about an inch in length, sharpened on one edge with a very sharp point. As soon as the oculist began to work upon the eye it became apparent that that organ in the body is by no means as delicate as is commonly supposed. This was not because of the alcohol in which the specimen had been placed. "The eye is really well protected," said the doctor. "In the operation for cataract considerable muscular pressure is required. People generally think the eye is a bag of liquid contained in a thin film. As a matter of fact it is protected by a covering that is almost as tough as leather."

It was apparent when the first cut was made that the operator requires strong hands and fingers. The knife was run into the eye horizontally from the outside. After the first puncture it was pressed steadily through the center of the eye towards the nose, until it came out upon the other side. The coverings of the eye which were being cut seemed to be of the consistency of India rubber. The knife was inserted with its edge upward. Then the upward cut was made from this position the knife being worked backward and forward until it came out at the top of the eye. This left a sort of flap.

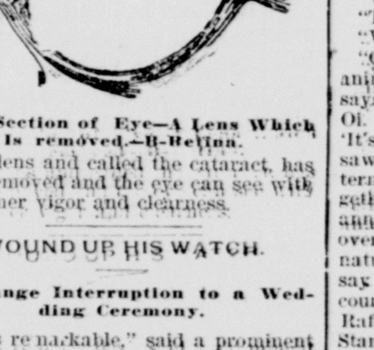


Gladstone Wearing His Eye-Shield.

The patient always reclines on his back and the flap remains in its natural position until the next instrument is inserted. This is really a long needle with a slight elbow on the end of which is a minute point projecting inward with a knife edge on its upper surface. The little knife which this instrument carries on its point is so small as almost to be invisible to the naked eye. Its purpose is to cut the sac containing the lens, which has thus far escaped the knife. This instrument is inserted through the cut which as just been made from the top and at an angle projecting outward. When its end has passed the center of the eye the operator changes the angle and gives the instrument a slight turn between the fingers so as to bring the little pointed knife inward. He now presses the latter into the lower part of the sac containing the lens and draws it sharply upward with his fingers.

The result of this is to sever the envelope of the lens and the liquid immediately begins to run out. A pressure of the finger on the outside of the eyeball is now all that is required to bring the little hard lens to the surface. It slips out through the opening made in the transparent filmy covering of the lens, and pressure on the bottom of the eyeball then makes it come out at the top. That is all the surgery that constitutes the operation for cataract, divested of the multitude of scientific terms employed in the profession.

A natural question at this point is, "What takes the place of the lens? Doesn't it leave a hole in the eye?" The cavity in the eye occupied by the lens fills up with vitreous humor within less than three minutes after the removal of the lens. The substance is supplied to the eye in abundance by nature, and is being constantly replenished. The place in the eye that was occupied by the lens fills with this transparent substance, and the whole organ retains its original shape and form. The transparent film which had formerly been the envelope or the lens folds back out of the way of its own accord, leaving the field clear and unobstructed from the retina at the extreme back of the eye through the iris, the interior chamber and the cornea. Thus the intervening obstruction formed by the affected lens and called the cataract, has been removed and the eye can see with its former vigor and clearness.



Cross Section of Eye—A Lens Which Is removed.—B-Retina.

WOUND UP HIS WATCH.

A Strange Interruption to a Wedding Ceremony.

"It is remarkable," said a prominent city clergyman yesterday, "with what nonchalance some bridegrooms go through the ceremony. The coolness and complacency with which some of the men who come to the parsonage to be married go through the thing are a revelation to me, and make me believe I had no 'nerve' at all.

"Of course," he continued "the people who come unannouced to the parsonage to be married are generally of the plain sort. They dress plainly, and frequently have delightful fresh and original manners and ways of doing things. But you must acknowledge that even to a clergyman who has read the service over hundreds of trembling couples, it is rather startling to have the bridegroom, at the most solemn part take out his Waterbury watch and begin to wind it up in the most methodical way imaginable. But that is just what happened here last week. I was reading the formal charge to the man and woman, and reading it in a way that I considered most impressive and awe-inspiring. The bridegroom, who was a big lumbering fellow, followed me for a time with considerable interest. Then he suddenly took out his watch and began to wind it. I let him go on for a few seconds, and then I realized that it was a Waterbury, and might last all the rest of the ceremony. So I stopped short and looked severely at the man. He smiled at me in a friendly sort of way, but he didn't comprehend at all what was the matter—and all this time the steady click-click of the winder was to be heard.

"It was very mortifying to me that my dignity was not overwhelming enough to make that man stop short, but he didn't and I had to speak to him."—New York Tribune.

SHE WAS OVERCOME.

The Surgeon Polysyllabic Verbiage Was Too Much for the Virago.

Tired, after numerous calls to patients, who had broken noses, broken heads or broken hearts, one of Director Beitler's police surgeons was waiting the other day at a street corner in the Fourth ward for a horse-car, says the Philadelphia Press. He is a martyr to cold feet, and, as the car did not arrive, his teeth began to chatter and he entered a near-by dry-goods store and said to the proprietor:

"Good morning, madame. May I wait in this store until my car arrives?"

"Faix, an' Idon't know 'bout that. I don't want sthrange min in me shop. Git out!" said the woman addressed.

"But my feet are cold, and surely, in the name of charity——"

"Then war-r-m thim by walkin'. Git out!"

"Surely madame, you don't think I would steal anything. I could buy your store and all the rickety tenements around you, and have lots of money left over," said the surgeon, warmly.

"Steal, is it?" Faix, but I'm not so sure of that," exclaimed his critic.

Just then the surgeon saw his horse-car coming and he opened fire on the woman as follows:

"You infinitesimal creature of a mundane sphere locked in the depths of your inexhaustibleness, you vassal of an inflammatory oligarchy, whose word is latitudinarianism. Oterque quarterque beati quis onte ora patrum, Trojae sub moenibus altis!"

For once in her life the virago was "floored," and she listened respectfully ti the surgeon's Latin with her mouth open.

"Stay if ye wish, sur," she said at last, in quavering tones, "but don't swear in that way that makes me blood cur-r-dle!"

The surgeon fled. The foman had met her master.

The recent letter from the judge of awards on Baking Powders at the Chicago world's fair, exposing the fraudulent claim of a Chicago house that its baking powder had received the highest award for strength, purity, excellence, etc., is a scathing rebuke to those manufacturers of cheap baking powders who have no regard for the brain, but habitually seek, in their public announcements, to deceive consumers. The judge of awards states that no such award was given to the Chicago concern, and has notified it that it must cease publishing his name in connection with its false statements

SALT STICKS.

They Go Well With a Bit of Cheese and Also With More Beer.

A queer looking old man, carrying a large basket in one hand and a cane in the other hand, can be seen any day plodding along the German section of the East Side, where he has become a well-known figure. He travels from one saloon to another, selling "salt sticks," which is his menas of livelihood. For nearly twenty-five years he has been a conspicuous figure on the East Side, and from the profits derived from selling these "salt sticks" he has been enabled to support a large family. He does a good business because of his genial nature. He always has a kind word for everybody.

This industry of making "salt sticks" is practiced by but a few bakers, who dispose of them to these merchants cheap, and who in turn sell them for 2c a piece, or three for 5c. While the "salt sticks" or salzstange, as the Germans call it, is unknown in the American cafe, it is, and has been for a number of years, quite the thing with the German saloons. There was at one time quite a number of these "salt stick" merchants, but of late they have dwindled down to a few, among them being the old man who was one of the first in the field. The "salt stick" is a long piece of baked dough besprinkled with salt, which, while it makes it very tasty, also makes them very thirsty, thus benefiting the saloon-keeper, whose customers are compelled to satisfy their thirst with more beer. But this does not serve to lessen the popularity of the "salt sticks." German pinochle players while playing their game and drinking their beer, eat them with a relish. No game of cards is complete without them.

They form a very tasty morsel when eaten with a piece of cheese. For this purpose they are cut in half and the cheese placed between them. They are called "salt stick sandwiches," and they are a great appetizer for beer.

Big Waterworks Projects Abroad.

A plan for supplying Paris with water from Lake Neufchatel is under consideration by the municipality. It involves the building of an aqueduct over 300 miles in length and at an estimated cost of 60,000,000. An earlier plan proposed to use Lake Geneva as a source of supply, the estimated cost being $100,000,000. The engineer of the Neufchatel plan proposes to tunnel the Jura Mountains, and to give a head of 394 feet in Paris. One of the greatest engineering works of modern times is the artificial lake impounding the waters of the River Vyrawy, in Montgomeryshire, to supply Liverpool, sixty-eight miles distant. The lake has a storage capacity of 1,500,000,000 gallons, and power is given to supply water over a certain belt of country on each side of this line. Liverpool is thus placed on an equality as to water suply, with Glasgow, which has laid Lock Katrine under contribution, and with Manchester, which is doing the same with Thirlmere.—New York Tribune.

Beginning to See the Point.

"What have you to say to the charge of assaulting Michael Rafferty?" asked the judge.

"Oi licked 'im," replied Mr. Dolan, looking the court in the eye. An wid no disrespect to anybody its hoping Oi am that Oi done it good."

"Was there any provocation?"

"They wor thot same."

"What was it?"

"Oi hav a goat, yer anner; a foine animal, too. 'Does yer goat give milk?' says Rafferty to me. 'It does,' says Oi. 'Thin,' says he, 'it's batter milk.' 'It's as swate an' foine as any ye iver saw,' says Oi. 'Certainly, but it is buttermilk,' says he, and thin we came together. Though Oi mus' say, yer anner, that when Oi come to repate it over a few toimes an' consider the nature av the goat, Oi'm compelled to say Oi wer a bit hashty. Bedad if the court'll give me lave, O'll pologize to Rafferty, so I will."—Washington Star.

Vain Bounties to French Shipping.

The new French bounty laws which came into force at the beginning of 1893 are not having that anticipated effect on the French shipbuilding industry, nor are they at all increasing French trade. Indeed, it has been expressed at Bordeaux, that, notwithstanding the material assistance given by the French government, merchant shipping is still on the decrease, from year to year. And can it be wondered at that this is so, when the shipping is overstocked to such an extent that many of the great companies are not paying more than 2 per cent on capital, while multitudes of tramps are actually in debt at the buoys at the Tyne and at the Wear. Speaking generally, the only people who are making money out of shipping are the managers by means of their commissions. With hulls and engines that are depreciating at the rate of 10 per cent per annum where does the profit come in, even with 6 per cent dividends?—Philadelphia Record.

Tin 1-200,000 of an Inch Thick.

Experiments have been made during the past few days at the Ellwood tin plate mill, the result of which will surprise the mechanical and industrial world. Superintendent Richards has been prosecuting this series of experiments with the assistance of several skilled workmen, and they have succeeded in rolling out several large sheets of tin to the thinness of the 200,000th of an inch. When it is considered that the difficulty of rolling gold plate to the 150,000th of an inch makes the process so very expensive, the feat of rolling tin plate to the 50,000th of an inch thinner is manifestly a remarkable achievement.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

JERUSALEM'S GROWTH.

The City Is Prospering, and Is Assuming New Commercial Importance.

The British Consul at Jerusalem in his latest report gives some interesting details respecting the present condition of the Holy City. It appears that buildings of various kinds continue to be erected in the vicinity and that the city is far outgrowing its former limits. On the western side houses have increased so rapidly within the last few years that quite a suburb has arisen where formerly there were fields and vineyards.

Every available piece of land is now being bought up by private persons or by benevolent societies and missions, and already the name of "Modern Jerusalem" has been given to this new quarter. Last year the first public garden was completed outside the Jaffa Gate, and the trade is generally increasing, especially that in Jaffa oranges, olive wood work (now an important local industry) and olive oil. The export of colocynth declined in consequence of a tithe levied on it by the authorities. It is gathered by the Arabs in the neighborhood of Gaza, where it grows wild.

An interesting enterprise which has recently been commenced is the collection of the bitumen which rises to the surface and floats about on the Dead Sea. Two sailing boats were taken by train from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and then conveyed by carts to the Jordan, where they were floated down the river to the Dead Sea, and they are now engaged in picking up the bitumen, which is in much request in Europe. The consul thinks it would be advantageous to trade with the inland districts if a steam launch and several lighters were placed on the Dead Sea to ferry across the produce of Moab which is a country rich in cereals, fruit and cattle. At present it is conveyed by caravans round the north or south end of the Dead Sea, entailing a journey of from four to five days. Kerak, the chief town of Moab, is now garrisoned with Ottoman troops, and authority is established there, so that if rapid communication were established the whole produce of Moab would find its way to Jerusalem and the coast.

What a Peddler Discovered.

The magnificent Larderel palace at Leghorn has a singular work of art in one of its numerous galleries. This is a huge coronet made of borax, and mounted on a high gilt pedestal, and the story attached to it is a very interesting one.

It begins a long way back, and the principal figure in it is a very ordinary-looking peddler. Wearied with his tramp, he took off his pack one day under the trees in the Maremma woods, and spread out his humble dinner of bread and meat. He was hungry enough, but even more tired than hungry, and while he was eating he went fast asleep. Down rolled the bread and meat on the ground, which certainly did not improve it; but the weary peddler would not have exchanged that delicious, restful sleep for the choicest viands on the grand duke's table.

Finally, however, he awoke and remembered that he was hungry. He could not afford to be squeamish, and picking up his neglected food, he began to eat it. Perhaps he had been dreaming of delicate turbot and macaroni, or turkey stuffed with chestnuts, for his bread and meat no longer tasted good, and he was unable to swallow the mouthful he had taken. Some queer change had passed over it while he was asleep, for it was actually bitter, and the poor man wondered who could have played him so shabby a trick.

But presently light began to dawn upon him. He was quite intelligent for a peddler, and his favorite study was chemistry. So he roused himself up and tasted a little of the earth on which his dinner had fallen. It was just as he anticipated, bitter, and scraping up a small quantity of it, he stowed it away in his pack. Then back he tramped to Leghorn as fast as his feet would carry him, without ever thinking of the journey he had already taken; and once in the city again, he went straight to a crony of his who was quite a learned chemist, and who had taught him all he knew of that interesting science.

Like other chemists, this one was quite accustomed to putting unpleasant-tasting things in his mouth, and he seemed to enjoy a pill of the peddler's earth as though it had been a choice bonbon. He knew at once that it would buy all the bonbons in Leghorn and a few other things besides. Yes, his humble friend was right in his suspicion. Soda and borax was there in great force, and the peddler could not do better than to buy up all that his savings would cover of the cheap land where his bread and butter had fallen.

Perhaps he had the money tied up in an old stocking that was kept in the corner cupboard, or perhaps he had buried it in some secret spot from prying eyes; but wherever it was, he speedily dislodged it, and bought the waste land at a very low price. He lost no time, either, in starting his manufactories, and, thanks to his knowledge of chemistry, he made a princely fortune. His descendants intermarried with the noblest families of Italy; and it was chiefly to borax that they owed their coronets, the honored this product of the earth in one of their finest palaces.

The moral of this subject is that a knowledge of chemistry sometimes leads to great discoveries; and if all students do not find soda and borax in unsuspected regions, they cannot fail to find much that it interesting and well worth the study.

Electricity in Fruits.

An article appeared recently in a French paper on the generation of electricity from various plants and fruits, and now the English journal, "Electricity," publishes a letter from R. W. Hill, a Manchester correspondent, who has stated that it is a mistake to think that a Frenchman discovered that electricity is generated during the ripening of fruits, for three years ago, he himself placed two platinum wires at the bottome and top of a nearly ripe melon and obtained a current, and connecting twelve melons in circuit to a bell, he got enough electricity to ring a bell. Assuming that electricity is generated through chemical reactions, Mr. Hill holds that in a very ripe fruit the conditions favorable to current production may be analogous to those existing in well known batteries. In a melon there are many organic acids, which act on platinum wires, and thus a modified natural battery, or rather an element, is formed. A long cucumber also generated a current, but it was very weak, and could be detected only by means of a sensitive galvanometer. Apples, pears, carrots and other fruits and vegetables were tried, but the melon was found to be the best generator. Mr. Hill says that although many will not be prepared to accept his statement, if they will try the melon experiment, placing the fruit on a glass plate they will be convinced of the fact he vouches for. He evidently has the courage of his opinions, for he maintains that a battery of 10,000 melons will produce electric current strong enough to drive an electric motor of two brake horse power.

Moonshiners Much Overrated.

"Moonshiners are the most overrated people in the world—except their captors," said a gentleman yesterday. "To read the newspaper accounts one would suppose that a deputy marshal takes his life in his hand every time he goes out to hunt these critters. As a matter of fact, the moonshiner is the yaller dog of the criminal breed and about as dangerous. Of course, once in a while a man gets hurt by them. If you will take the trouble to look into any report of the commissioner of internal revenue you will find very few lives lost at the hands of the moonshiners and a very small proportion of wounded. I know, for I've investigated the matter myself, and I was as much astonished when I ascertained the facts of the case as you can possibly be.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

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"Didn't you hear that Mrs. Jones has eloped?"

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, she took an unfair advantage of her husband's indulgence in a bath to elope with another man, and the bereaved one expresses the conviction that she has been waiting for this opportunity for the last six months."

When, O When?

"Sh-h-h, child. Young people should be silent when older people are talking."

"Then, when shall young people talk, mamma? Old people are never silent."

Progress of Time.

"What is going to happen when the foreign dukes have married all the American heiresses?"

"The duchesses will come over and marry all the American heirs."—Vogue.

The really short-sighted man is the man who cannot look within himself.—Galveston News.

OH, MY HEAD



Could be cured by STRONG'S HEADACHE KILLER. It relieves in twenty minutes, and contains no poison. For sale by druggists; or send your name or postal for free sample, or 25c for a full box to Goodrich & Jennings, Anoka, Minn.

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Never Buy Whiskey for Medicinal purposes unless you know the bottlers under celebrated names are spurious, cheap articles, whose bottlers cannot afford to have their names on the labels.

Uncle Sam's Morgan Whiskey is bottled by the oldest and largest firm in the line in the Northwest and the favor with which it has been received is the best proof of its superior quality. Ask your druggist or retail dealer for it.

He that keeps his bed too late in the morning is seldom a happy man.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

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The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

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You can't steal a ride on the train that goes to heaven.

Hidden Shoals Wreck Strong Ships.

The good bark health, with the brave mariner hope at the helm, is drifting on concealed reefs if you are troubled with inactivity of the kidneys. Shift your course by the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will pilot you into the harbor in safety, and save you from Bright's disease, diabetes or dropsy. The Bitters check malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia and liver complaint.

"Pride goeth before a fall" and a pipe before a fool.

There are no known means by which the scars made by small-pox may be removed.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

The heavier the load the less the wagon rattles.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. 25 cts., 50 cts., & $1.00.

They never pardon who commit the wrong.—Dryden.

Fire escapes are more common on buildings in America than in any other country.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The cloud that comes with a great bluster is apt to bring little rain.

Some men seem to have been made out of dust that had gravel in it.—Ram's Horn.

CURES OTHERS

To purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thereby invigorate the liver and digestive organs, brace up the nerves, and put the system in order generally, "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal.

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ERVIN DIETERLY, ESQ., of Gettysburgh, Pa., writes: "Only those who have had dyspepsia in its worst forms know what it really can be. What such a case needs I have found in your kindly encouragement, and your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Although I can now claim, if any one can, that I have a cast iron stomach, I always keep your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Pellets' on hand when settling down from an active summer's vacation, to quiet student life.

E. DIETERLY, ESQ.

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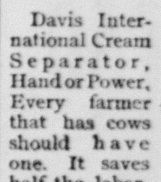
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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

Gen. Mahone is living in Petersburg, and is said to have given up all hope of ever again being a power in Southern politics.

Reasoning from effect to cause, as the European politicians are doing in the case of the sudden death of the Sultan of Morocco, the poison that killed the sultan came from the hand of France. But the politicians may be mistaken.

The Argand lamp was discovered by Argand, Jr. While Argand, Sr., was studying how to produce a white light the boy clapped the broken neck of a wine bottle over the dull red flame of the lamp and the work was done.

Ambassador Bayard is in great luck. Lord Rosebery has just presented him with one of the shoes worn by Ladas when he won the derby the other day. Mr. Bayard will no doubt use great care of it, and never take that horseshoe from his door.

The Congo Free State is really a colony of Belgium, having a central government at Brussels, by which the affairs of the Free State are administered. Its area is estimated at 900,000 square miles, its population at 17,000,000.

The Emperor of Germany is exceedingly partial to horseback riding. In the course of last winter ten handsome animals were trained in the royal stables at Potsdam for his personal use. His favorite color in a horse is said to be brown or sorrel.

If three or five or more men are asleep in a room and one of them is intoxicated, the flies will gather on the tipsy man, and avoid the others. The reason is that insects revel in the odor of alcohol and sometimes get drunk on it.

The Prince of Monaco has begun investigations in the Mediterranean Sea with a new kind of net, which is divided into compartments, so that the fish belonging to different sea depths will be kept separate. The prince is greatly interested in all investigations of the sea depths.

Both Prof. William Dwight Whitney of Yale and his brother, Prof. Josiah Dwight Whitney, of Harverd college, the eminent geologist, are great lovers of music. The Harvard professor is a well known figure at operatic entertainments in Boston, generally following the score with book open before him.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Columbus Delano of Ohio, who was first elected to congress in 1844, the year in which Gov. McKinley was born, is now nearly 86 years old, but he is still able to ride a horse for xercise on his farm near Mount Vernon, Ohio, and is as vigorous mentally as most men of 50.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is on a visit to her old home in West Sutten, Mass. She is accompanied by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and his wife, one of her sons, and three grandchildren. The trip is made by Mrs. Beecher pursuant to a desire to visit the house in which she was married Aug. 3, 1837, and which is now owned by Henry Beecher Bullard.

Here is a bit of scientific gossip that should serve as a warning to all people who during hot weather or at any other time fel tempted to relax their vigilance as to the quality of the fruit of which they partake: M. Pasteur has shown that all fruit and vegetables when undergoing even partial decay contain bacteria which, if taken into the stomach, may cause disease.

It is reported that the Georgian Bay ship canal project is now so well under way that the canal will be started in a short time and forced to completion in a comparatively few years. But as only $1,000,000 has been subscribed of $50,000,000 that it is estimated the canal will cost, it will probably be a long time before Lakes Huron and Ontario will be directly connected by a waterway.

The family of Yung Kwai who married Miss Barnham of Springfield, Mass., the other day, is said to rank next to the Chinese emperor. He is about thirty years of age, and has spent twenty years in this country. He was fitted for Yale at the Springfield High School. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is thoroughly Americanized. He has discarded the queue and wears American clothing.

ried Miss Bnurnham of Springfield,

There are few members of the senate who do not use eyeglasses or spectacles, either all the time or for reading. Peffer, singularly enough, is the senator who affects the greatest luxury in his glasses. He wears habitually a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and keeps, besides, on the lapel of his long Populistic frock coat a pair of gold eyeglasses fastened to a gold clasp and attached to a gold chain that is heavy enough to attract attention.

A deputy marshal in the Indian Territory "got the drop" on Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, the other day, and he died with his boots on. There seems to be no doubt of the story this time, for it is well attested, and the remains have been fully identified by those who knew the diseased well. Bill has been a terror to the frontier for many years, and his deeds of desperadoism would fill volumes. The country will be better and safer by his taking off.

While Thomas Campbell was prosecuting his studies at the University of Glasgow, he occupied apartments with an elderly brother, who, though no poet himself, was a most admirable critic, but a severe one. Mr. Campbell had gone down to the breakfast room one morning, leaving the poet to follow at his leisure. He had nearly finished breakfast when his brother entered with a copy of verses in his hand, which he laid on the table as an excuse for delay, at the same time requesting Mr. Campbell's opinion of their merit. "Your lines are admirable, Tom my boy," said the elder Campbell, after calmly persuing the verses; "but they appear to me to want fire," and the merciless critic committed the paper to the flames. The poet barely succeeded in rescuing his effusion; but after a little reflection he threw it into the fire for the second time, acknowledging the justice of his brother's bon-mot.

PITH OF THE NEWS

EVENTS OF THE PASTWEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

The Latest and Most Important News of the World, Culled From the Telegraph Reports of the Press Associations.

From the Nation's Capital.

President Cleveland is recovering from his indisposition.

The president has approved the bills to authorize the Missouri River Power company of Montana to construct a dam over the Missouri river.

Gen. Schofield received notice from the judicial officers of Wyoming that everything is quiet along the line of the Northern Pacific railway, and that the presence of troops is no longer necessary to restrain the Coxeyites from interfering with traffic.

No papers have yet been received by the state department touching S. F. Kizeminski of Buffalo, said to have been exiled to the salt mines of Siberia. If the facts are as reported, promp action will be taken to secure from Russia justice for the prisoner.

Personal Mention.

Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, died suddenly of heart failure.

Muley Hassan, sultan of Morocco, is dead. It is thought that he was poisoned.

Don Frederick Madrazo, the distinguished Spanish painter, died at Madrid.

E. O. Pickering has been nominated for governor by Kansas Prohibitionists.

Sir Matthew Ballie Degbie, chief justice of British Columbia, died last evening.

Ellen Terry's first husband was Geo. Frederic Watts, the eminent and veteran Royal academician, still living, and past seventy.

Justice White, of the United States supreme court, was married to Mrs. Linden Kent at Burkeley Springs, Va., Saturday.

Master Bronislaw Huberman, the new ten-year-old violin prodigy, who is now astonishing London, is a Pole, four feet high.

Prof. David B. Scott died of bronchitis, aged 72. He held the chair of English literature in New York college.

George A. Dickel, head of the large wholesale liquor firm of George A. Dickel & Company, Nashville, Tenn., is dead.

Mrs. Alice Ramsey, niece of Andrew Jackson, died of pneumonia. She was a field nurse during the late war, and was borni n 1846 in Algiers, La.

The supreme court of New Jersey has decided that Miss Mary Philbrooke of Hoboken cannot be a lawyer, as the court has no jurisdiction to compel the board to examine her.

Sir George Williams, who founded the Young Men's Christian association, is a retail storekeeper. He is president of fully thirty religious and philanthropic societies, and a director in as many more.

Unfortunate Events.

The Ellis & Lassig nail mills at Pottstown, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000.

While in a demented condition. Mrs. Orlando Shandy, of Petersburg, Ind., drowned herself in a cistern.

J. L. West's livery barn and ten horses burned at New Straitsville, O., Peter Kramer was burned to death.

Three young persons were drowned by the overturning of a boat in the lake at Vermilion, Ohio

Mlle Beatrice, the lion tamer, was bitten in the face by a lion at Coney Island, N. Y., and seriously injured.

By incendiary fire at Frankton, Ind., a business block burned. Loss, $30,000.

A Burlington & Northern train was wrecked at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and fireman T. J. Cronin was killed.

The bridge of the Santa Fe railway, near Augusta, Kansas, has been washed away. Trains are all delayed.

Howard Moles died at Massillon, Ohio, from the wounds accidently inflicted Memorial Day by Edward Rice.

Four members of a boating party were drowned by the capsizing of their boat on a lake near Brewster, N. Y.

A general panic is in progress in the region of Ispheming, Mich., due to the depredations of forest fires.

Bernard Gatling took a walk on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern track at Davenport, Iowa, and a switch engine backed fifteen cars over him.

By the capsizing of a boat at Brewster, N. Y., Bessie and Maggie Blarney and Martin McLusker and Thomas Scanlon were drowned.

A Canadian Pacific passenger train went through a bridge near Fort William, Manitoba, and into the river. A Mrs. Baker was drowned.

Jacob Miller, a baker, hanged himself from a tree at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The act was prompted by the disgrace arising out of a quarrel in which he became engaged at a picnic.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Eloise Rudiger, charged with the murder of "Baron" Henry Reiser at South Omaha, Neb., last October, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The jury in the case against M. A. Spurr, president of the defunct Commercial National bank of Nashville, Tenn., charged with false certification of checks, failed to agree.

Jennie Higgins an operator of the Plainfield, N. J., telephone exchange, died in terrible agony after eating two quarts of cherries and a quantity of peanuts.

Criminal Doings.

John Hoffeld, aged 46, committed suicide at Quincy, Ill., by shooting.

Mrs. August Nold of St. Louis, whose husband attempted to beat her, killed him with a base ball bat.

J. B. Mason of Frankfort, Ill., committed suicide by taking poison. Despondency caused the act.

Henry W. Lawrence of Missouri was stabbed to death by highwaymen near Oxaca, Mex.

John J. Reaser, a justice of the peace at Bloomfield, Tex., was assassinated by Joe Harrington, his nephew.

In a gambling house at Madison, Ind., George Snyder shot and killed Philip Stillhamer.

Martin Graham, aged 18, committed suicide near Avilla, Ind., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle.

Walter Sweet of Norwalk, Ohio, is under arrest charged with attempting to commit assault upon Miss Isabel Meres, aged 17.

Robert Latham cut William Parish's throat in a quarrel at Whitten, Iowa, and escaped. Parish will probably recover.

Near Talequah, Ind. T., an Indian desperado killed a man, woman and boy, and was later shot by the son of his victims.

For alleged slander, Mrs. Martha Zahn, a leader in German society at Anderson, Ind., whipped Mrs. Hackleberger.

The Rev. Mr. McGinnis, arrested at Carterville, Ill., for taking part in the miners' riot, was convicted and fined $10.

A Boston physician quarreled with John L. Sullivan and knocked the exchampion down with a bottle. Sullivan was obliged to go to the hospital.

John Leffler and wife, wealthy residents of St. Albans township, Ill., are charged with having starved a paralytic son to death.

Fire at Kansas City destroyed the place of business of the Keystone Implement Company with a loss of $20,000. Three firemen and three citizens were injured by falling walls.

Gerhardt Schnyder of Damionsville, Clinton county, Ill., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The deceased was upward of 80 years of age.

James Perry, a Virginia negro, who introduced small-pox into Knoxville, Tenn., last winter, was killed by unknown persons near police headquarters at Knoxville.

S. R. Martin has disappeared at Valparaiso, Ind., and it now develops he is short in his accounts with the Valparaiso Building and Loan association, of which he has been secretary for several years.

Foreign Gossip.

Chief Justice Coleridge, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is very low.

A correspondent at Caracas, Venezuela, telegraphs that six newspapers which have opposed the government have been suppressed.

The negotiations between Signor Crispi and Zelardi have been productive of no results, and the ministerial crisis at Rome continues.

The Berlin Post says that Emperor William has ordered the chief of police to make to him a special report on the boycott that is now in force against the breweries.

George Gould has had an interview with the prince of Wales, and they have arranged for a series of matches between the prince's cutter Britannic and the Vigilant.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt publishes a dispatch from Buda Pesth giving a report that the emperor has accepted the cabinet formed by Dr. Wekerle, including Herr von Szilagyi.

A small number of socialists attempted to make a demonstration at the graves of the communists in the Mont Parnasse cemetery. The police intervened and ordered the crowd to disperse, which order was quietly obeyed.

A dispatch from Hamburg to the London Times says that the police seized 59,000 counterfeit American five-dollar notes in the lodgings used by the three counterfeiters arrested Friday.

The Svoboda publishes the programme of the government opposition which advocates an alliance with Turkey, open support of the policy of the triple alliance and friendly relations with the other Balkan states.

The president of Salvador makes a demand upon the American consul at Libertad for the surrender of the late vice president and his staff, who are on board the United States ship Bennington.

In the chamber of representatives at Brussels the members of the left announced that they intended to leave, as according to the constitution the chamber could not sit after June 12. Notwithstanding this the chamber will continue to sit.

Otherwise.

Ten cadets were graduated from the military academy at West Point.

A national anti-cigarette association is formed in Chicago.

The Eureka, Ill., brick and tile works will shut down on account of lack of fuel.

Congressman Hitt has been nominated for the seventh time by the Republicans of the Ninth Illinois district.

A lodge of fifty members of the American Railway union has been organized in Bloomington, Ill.

While not satisfied with the terms of the strike settlement, Illinois coal miners generally will return to work.

The Rev. Henry E. Dosker has been appointed third professor at the Western Theological seminary at Holland, Mich.

The American Railway union threatens to tie up the Wheeling & Lake Erie road because union employes have been discharged.

Reliable election returns from Oregon show that Hermann (Rep.) for congress in the First district has 9,087 plurality and that Ellis (Rep.) in the Second district has a plurality of 9,320.

In the senior class of mathematics at Cambridge a young woman named Johnson has won the honor of sixth wrangler for 1893, distancing all her male competitors.

The coal mine operators at Pittsburg, Kansas, voluntarily offered their men an advance of 2 cents a box, but the men decided they might as well have 5 cents and struck.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Father Clemens Steincamp, pastor of St. Mary's German Catholic church of Bloomington, Ill., was celebrated by Catholics.

The customs officers at New York have seized a large number of curios brought home by the sailors of the United States frigate Lancaster from China for their wives and sweethearts. The curios will no doubt be released.

Ross Landers of Chicago, who married Mrs. Shocklett of Philadelphia, Pa., is having his claim to her property of $50,000, left at her death, contested on the ground that he was a fraudulent husband.

In the United States circuit court at Boston the Edison Electric Light company et al. of New York were granted a motion for a preliminary injunction against the Boston Incandescent Lamp company on patent claims.

At Dallas, Tex., a St. Bernard dog went mad, and, breaking his rope, ran amuck. Rushing through town, he killed two dogs and three cats and bit seven persons, three of them probably fatally.

Col. William Ward, commanding officer of the Ninth regiment, U. S. A., was placed under arrest by order of Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald for failure to obey orders and take the regiment to Van Cortland's Park on the field day, June 2.

Guests Who Don't Pay.

"It is likely that people who have been in the habit of stopping at the best hotels in one city after another without paying will experience disappointment hereafter," said A. M. Harris, of Chicago yesterday. "A revolution in handling this class of custom has been brought about by the ingenuity of a Chicago man who has perfected a plan which does for hotels what the commercial agencies do for the mercantile world. The system, it is believed, will have the effect of bringing to time that large class of people of uncertain incomes who live extravagantly at hotels trusting to Providence for means to liquidate, and it has the indorsement and support of the leading hotel men of the United States. All hotels are furnished with blanks for filing in the name, address, occupation and full description of beats, together with the date and amount of debt. As these reports are sent in to the office of the company a bulletin is issued weekly to subscribers containing information received. These reports are numbered, and may be filed away for future reference."

Small Feet of American Women

I notice that a fair American has been saying there is not a boot in all London small enough or pretty enough to be seen in the same room with an American foot. This is—well, let us call it an American hyperbole, says an English writer. The utterer of such words allowed her enthusiasm to capture her common sense for a moment. It scarcely needs a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph to tell us that the large majority of American women prefer English-made boots and shoes, English styles, and English fits, they being particularly careful to have their foot-gear made extra long. No better foot-gear can be found anywhere than in some of our leading shops. Of course if you once allow the demon of cheapness to enter into your soul, you cannot expect to go well-shod any more than you can well clothed.

Not at All Sanguine.

"Now, then," said a Galveston merchant to one of his traveling salesmen who was packing up for his journey, "let us see that you sell more goods on this trip than you did before. Our firm is more generally known now."

"In that case," said the drummer, looking dubiously up from his sample cases, "I am a little afraid it will be uphill work."

Lucky Lawyer.

An Austin lawyer caught a tramp in his office stealing some law books, which the latter intended to pawn. Seizing the intruder by the collar, the lawyer exclaimed:

"You scoundrel, I'll have you tried and sent to the penitentiary."

"Let go my neck, colonel. If you are going to have me tried, I reckon I had better engage you as my lawyer, as you have the luck to be on hand."

Literally True.

Preacher—Little boy, do you know where you will go if you play ball on Sunday?

Little Boy—Wes, sir; to de baseball ground.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE

A TORNADO IN IOWA, NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Station of Moreland and Callendar, Near Fort Dodge, Are Partially Destroyed — Damage at Pierre, S. D., and Chadron, Neb.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 20.—A cyclone passed over this city last evening and practically destroyed the stations of Mooreland and Callendar, on the Rock Island road, eight miles west of here. A farmer named Goddard, living between these towns, was instantly killed. Several are reported injured, and physicians from this city have gone to the scene. Thousands of dollars' worth of property is reported destroyed. Details are hard to obtain, as the wires are down.

Pierre, S. D., June 19. — A tornado passed over the outer edge of this city last evening, blowing over several farm houses and doing much other minor damage. Fortunately no human beings were seriously injured. In the country hereabouts there was much damage to farm property, stock being killed and crops ruined in a strip several miles wide and long. Wires are down in the path of the storm and full particulars are hard to obtain.

Chadron, Neb., June 20. — A terrific wind storm broke upon the city last night resulting in much damage to property and at least one fatality. While it could not properly be called a cyclone it was the most severe wind ever heard of in this section. It was impossible to see across the street on account of flying dirt and gravel, while signs, boxes, chicken coops and gates, as well as the roofs of many buildings were flying around as if made of paper. John F. Tensor, a lumberman, tried to cross the street while the storm was raging, and was killed, being struck on the head by a piece of flying timber.

A SUDDEN FLOOD

Wichita and Surrounding Country Visited by a Storm.

Wichita, Kan., June 20—A heavy storm visited this county last evening. The streets in this city were flooded and in many cases sidewalks were obstructed by fallen timbers and shade trees. The worst part of the storm centered at Mulvane, twelve miles south. The cloudburst flooded the entire country; the grain fields were under water, which soon flooded culverts and drains, and so covered the Santa Fe railroad tracks as to put out the fires in the engines, holding trains for several hours. The lower part of Mulvane was under water to a depth of eight or ten feet, and many houses were moved off their foundations. Boats improvised from wagon beds and rafts made of lumber, were launched and the work of rescue began. Probably twenty families were taken out by this means. There were no casualties, but the property loss is heavy. The water subsided rapidly after doing much damage.

Traveling Men Meet.

Milwaukee, June 20.—The national convention of traveling men is in session here. President Kohn, of the Wisconsin division, called the convention to order and extended a welcome to the visiting delegates. President Lee responded. Gov. Peck made a happy impromptu speech. Jacob Furth of St. Louis replied to the governor. Other speakers were George A. Randall of New York, John E. Hansen, president of the merchants' association; President Magedorb, of the chamber of commerce, and Joseph Wallenstein of Virginia. The committee on reception reported the arrival of many more visitors than was expected from the advance representatives. There are several distinguished guests with some of the state delegations, including Gov. Stone, wife and daughter, of Missouri.

Miners Still Out.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 20. — At the headquarters of the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling railroad in this city the officials report that everything was quiet along the road to-day. The miners are still out at all points except at the Rock Hill and Tunnel mines at Flushing, where work was resumed yesterday. The miners are anxiously awaiting the result of the meeting at Columbus. There were several shots exchanged between soldiers and prowlers last night at post No. 96, near Beach City, but no one, so far as learned, was hurt. It is expected that orders will be received from the government within twenty-four hours recalling portions of the Fifth and Sixteenth regiments, which are now guarding the tracks of the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling.

Waters Received Them.

Berlin, June 20.—A terrible disaster is reported from the Russian government of Samara. A party of young people, numbering about seventy, were returning from a fete on the River Jek. The boat which was carrying them across the water was leaky and overcrowded. When near Bugulm the boat sank. The drowning people, few of whom could swim, clutched frantically at each other in their efforts to keep themselves above water, and about forty-five of the seventy passengers were drowned.

California Republicans.

Sacramento, Cal., June 20.—The Republican state convention will assemble here to-morrow to nominate a full state ticket. Nearly all the delegates have arrived. It is not believed th[illegible]ere will be much trouble about the platform, though a fight may occur on silver. A strong attempt will be made to have the convention declare for free silver in express terms. As far as appearances go, M. M. Estee has a walkover for governor.

Brewery Scorched.

Scranton, Pa., June 20.—The E. Robinson & Son brewery was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $60,000.

Malting House for Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., June 20.—A large malting house, to malt 400,000 bushels of barley annually, is to be built here this season. A large barley market has been worked up here in the last two years for this purpose.

Three Lives Lost.

Braddock, Pa., June 20.—A cloudburst is reported over the Turtle Creek valley, six miles from here, destroying growing crops, and hurling houses from their foundations. A loss of three lives is reported.

AGAIN PHIL'S THEFTS.

The Bank of Minneapolis Sues Bofferding's Estate

Minneapolis, June —The claim of the Bank of Minneapolis against the estate of Matthias J. Bofferding was filed in the office of the probate court to-day. The claim is based on "moneys wrongfully taken from said bank while said Matthias J. Bofferding was cashier and in charge and control thereof, owing to his inattention and neglect of his duties as such cashier." Then follows a list of dates and amounts. The total amount of cash alleged to have been short when William Wright became cashier is $123,287.40. The $13,894.25 collected from Scheig is deducted from that, leaving a balance of $109,393.15 with interest at 7 per cent on each item from the date to the present time. The affidavit attached to the account is signed by David M. Clough, and dated June 14, 1894.

Disastrous Blaze.

Reed City, Mich., June —Holliday's mill, near Ashton, together with two houses, a barn and 3,000,000 feet lumber, burned Tuesday night. Seven hundred thousand feet of logs, belonging to Peter Carlsen, were also destroyed. The loss aggregates $74,000, with no insurance.

Wilson Nominated.

Springfield, Ohio, June 14.—Hon. George W. Wilson of London, was nominated to congress from the Seventh Ohio district.

'Neath Cruel Waves.

St. Paul, June —The many friends and relatives of Bernhard Leonard will be shocked to learn of his sudden death by drowning at 10 o'clock this morning at McCarron's lake. Mr. Leonard, a single man who lived with his widowed mother at 657 Conway street, has been for the last five years employed as distributor of out-going mail at the postoffice. With three friends, F. P. Brown, J. F. Garvey and John Whittenack, he went to the lake early to-day to enjoy a swim, but was seized with cramps and drowned before any help could reach him.

GREAT FOR SETTLERS.

Secretary Smith Decides The Hasting & Dakota Case.

Washington, June 20.—Settlers in Minnesota on lands claimed by the Hastings & Dakota in its list No. 9 will have reason to rejoice over the decision rendered by Secretary Smith to-day. Although the secretary does not formally reject the list he rules that any settler upon the lands shall have thirty days' in which to make a showing of proof at the local land offices that his title is superior to that of the road, which it is if he was on the land Oct. 23, 1891, when Assistant Secretary Chandler held that the lists of both the old and St. Paul & Pacific and Hastings & Dakota should be held for cancellation as not showing proper basis for the indemnity selections at that date. Much of the land was occupied by actual settlers whose right accrued as soon as this decision was rendered on Oct. 29, 1891, when Kelly, representing the Hastings & Dakota, filed a new list of selections which has been pending ever since. It embraces about 65,000 acres in Swift, Chippewa, Stephens and Bigstone counties. List No. 9 is a selected list of the lands embraced in the other list, against which there is no adverse claim of record. It includes about 18,000 acres. The selection list of Oct. 29, 1891, is allowed to remain on record. List No. 9 is returned without approval, for the reason that the secretary is not satisfied that there may not be settlers in adverse possession of some of the lands who have not made their claim of record. The commissioner is directed to publish for thirty days in one or more papers of general circulation in the immediate vicinity of the lands a notice to all settlers to appear before the Marshall land office and present their claims, making at least a prima facie showing of superior right. This will not be a difficult thing to do for those who were in actual possession prior to Oct. 29, 1891. Hon. John Lind has represented and guarded the rights and interests of the settlers during the entire progress of the controversy.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain at Live Stock Centers.

Chicago, June 20.—Wheat easy; cash, 58c; July, 59 1-8c. Corn steady; cash, 41c; July, 41 1-4c. Oats firm; cash, 46c; July, 39 1-8c.

Minneapolis, June 20.—Wheat — June closed at 61 1-8c; July opened at 62c; highest, 62c; lowest, 61c; closing, 61 1-2c; September opened at 59 1-2c; highest, 59 1-2c; lowest, 58 5-8c; closing, 59c. On track—No. 1 hard, 63 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 62 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 61 1-4c.

St. Paul, June 20.—Hogs 5a10c higher; yards cleared to packers at $4.50a4.70. Cattle—Prime steers, $3.25a3.50; good steers, $3a3.25; prime cows, $2.50a2.75; good cows, $2.25a2.50; common to fair cows, $1.25a2.25; light veal calves, $3a3.75; heavy calves, $2a3; stockers, $1.75a2.50; feeders, $2.25a3; bulls, $1.50a2.15.

Chicago, June 20.—Cattle—Prime to extra native steers, $4.80a4.95; medium, $.25a4.75; others, $3.75a3.95; Texans, $2a3.60. Hogs—Rough heavy, $4.25a4.50; packers and mixed, $4.70a4.80; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.85a5; assorted light, $4.80a4.85.

FEWER HORSES.

Wreck on the Great Western Kills Flyers En Route to St. Paul Races.

Chicago, June 20.—In a wreck on the Chicago Great Western railroad, at Stillman Valley, four stable boys were badly hurt, nine horses killed outright and seven injured. Following is a list of the injured persons: John Lahey, Gloucester, several ribs broken. Thomas Winne, Jersey City, right side bruised. H. F. Christie, Fort Jefferson, N. J., right side and leg bruised. John Riley, Lexington, slightly bruised and burned.

It is thought that the injuries of one of the boys will prove fatal, and none of the injured horses will have to be killed. Most of the horses in the car were owned by W. H. Roller, an Eastern horseman, but none of the animals were particularly valuable. Probably the best horses in the car were Oakwood and Wightman, owned by Charles Cushing. The car of horses was bound for St. Paul, where the horses were to participate in the races of the Twin City Jockey club.

Armor Plate Frauds.

Washington, June 20.—Sill, the informer, was before the armor plate investigating committee again to-day. A letter from Mr. Frick, sent to the navy department some time ago, referred to the alleged irregularities as a blackmailing scheme of conspiring workmen. Sill denied all purpose of blacmail. He said he had called on Mr. Hunsicker, one of Mr. Frick's associates, and told him that the allegation of conspiracy and blackmail were unjust and the company ought to make a statement acquitting the informers of such motives or else the men would issue such a statement. Chairman Cummings has summed the specific irregularities in the reports as pointed out by Sill during the laborious three days' examination. Mr. Cummings says that about 500 sheets were examined and out of this number only twenty were found free from alteration.

Break for Liberty.

Omaha, June 20.—A break for liberty occurred among Fort Sidney 'wealers to-day. According to a prearranged plan the deputies sent among the prisoners to gather cooking utensils were overpowered and a rush was made for the doors, but Liddiard and Capt. Cormack had their men on the spot in a moment and the 'wealers were subdued. The Winchesters pointed at their breasts drove the fight out of them. Several were badly clubbed and the ringleaders have been placed in the guard house.

Steamer Nina Burned.

Lyons, Iowa, June 20. — The steamer Nina burned to the water's edge Saturday night. She had just been overhauled. There was an insurance on her of $2,000. It is thought it must have been set on fire. as there had been no fire on it for several weeks.

Fell on a Knife.

Henry, S. D., June 20.—The four-year-old son of William Nichols met with a peculiar and serious accident. While playing with a pocket knife he accidentally fell on the knife, the blade penetrating nearly, if not quite, to the heart. His recovery is doubtful.

Tache May Survive.

Winnipeg, June 20. — Archbishop of Tache still lives. The doctors held a consultation and performed an operation, and have hopes that he will survive the shock.

LYNCHED HIMSELF.

A Louisiana Firebug's Last Request Is Granted.

Monroe, La., June —For six or eight weeks past Monroe has been stirred to a white heat over fires of an incendiary origin. The firebug escaped detection until day before yesterday, when, after the burning of some small buildings in the outskirts of the town, bloodhounds were put on the tracks of a man who had left the burning building. The dogs followed the trail, finally running down a man named Day, who was arrested and confessed. The jail was broken open and he was escorted some distance from town, escorted by a crowd of 400 to 600 people. Day said he knew his time had come, admitted his guilt and said that he perhaps deserved his fate, but he besought his captors to allow him to execute himself. After some parleying this was granted. Day had the rope which was around his neck flung over the limb of a tree, where it was securely fastened, then climbed the tree and jumped from the first branch, breaking his neck. His body swayed to and fro, while a shout went up from the crowd, which had become silent during the preliminaries. The spectators at once dispersed.

Irish Subscribe Liberally.

London, June —It is announced that the reply of the people of Ireland to the appeal for funds to support the Irish parliamentary party has exceeded expectations. It is believed that the amount subscribed will reach $90,000 in spite of the unfavorable season.

Miners Will Consider.

Punxsutawney, Pa., June —Everything is quiet here to-day. President Bradley and a committee from each of the companies' miners went to Duluth where a meeting of committees from the different mines will be held.

Rebellion Subsiding.

London, June —A dispatch to the Times from Pekin says that the rebellion in Corea is subsiding.

WORK OF CONGRESS

RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Condensed Record of the Important Transactions of Our National Lawmakers—The Work Done in Both Branches.

Washington, June 14.—In the senate speeches were made by Senators Sherman, Hansbrough, Mitchell, Stewart, Shoup and Dubois against the wool schedule. All declared that free wool would mean the ruination of the sheep industry in America. Mr Harris, in charge of the tariff bill, called the attention to the slow progress being made with the bill, two days having already been consumed in general debate on the wool schedule. He then made a request for unanimous consent that the wool schedule be proceeded with under the five-minute rule to-morrow after Mr. Aldrich, who desired to speak, had finished. The request developed the fact that Mr. Lodge, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Platt, Mr. Teller and others desired to address the senate on the general subject of the schedule, and Mr. Harris, with reluctance, said that he was compelled to respect the requests of these senators, and would, therefore, postpone his request to proceed under the five-minute rule until to-morrow.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up in the house. Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma obtained the adoption of an amendment waiving the restrictions to the sale of lands owned in severalty by Indians over twenty-one years old, so far as applies to the citizen band of Pottawattomies, except when such Indians are residents of Oklahoma. An amendment was offered by Mr. Holman increasing the appropriation for support and civilization of the Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas and affiliated tribes on reservations from $90,000 to $100,000. Adopted.

Washington, June 15.—An amendment to the Indian bill by Mr. Pickler appropriatig $5,000 for artesian wells at Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Standing Rock agencies was agreed to. The old sectarian question in connection with Indian schools was raised by Mr. Gear, who offered an amendment providing: "It is hereby declared that it is the purpose of this act that no money herein appropriated shall be paid for education in sectarian schools, and the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and required to make all needful rules and regulations to prevent the use of said funds in sectarian schools." A point of order was made against this amendment by Mr. Tracey on the ground that it changed existing law and the chair sustained the point.

The senate discussed the wool schedule all day. Mr. Harris, in charge of the bill, said that unless a vote is taken to-morrow night sessions will begin.

Washington, June 16.—The first vote on the wool schedule was taken upon Mr. Teller's motion to restore the McKinley rates on wool. Lost—29 to 37, a party vote, Stewart voting yea and Peffer and the other Populists nay. Senator Power offered an amendment changing the McKinley rate of 11 cents to 7 cents and the McKinley rate of 12 cents to 8 cents. There were no changes from the previous vote, the amendment being defeated—29 to 37. Mr. Peffer voted with the Democrats. On Mr. Peffer's amendment as modified by himself the vote resulted, yeas 33, nays 35. Mr. Hill refrained from voting, and Messrs. Allen of Nebraska, Peffer, Kyle and Stewart voted aye. An amendment was then sent to the clerk's desk and read, increasing from 15 per cent, as it now is in the bill, to 30 per cent the duty on wool in the form of stubbing waste, mungo, shoddy, noils or other waste product. The vice president announced that it was offered by Mr. Sherman. Lost—29 to 34. Mr. Peffer then offered an amendment to place all articles of manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, hair of the goat, camel or alpaca on the free list. This amendment has not yet been voted upon.

The Indian appropriation bill was again considered in the house. The section of the bill providing for the sale of certain state bonds credited to the Indian trust fund was struck out on a point of order after a sharp debate.

Washington, June 18.—The fight over the woolen schedule has ended, and that schedule, as well as the following schedule (silk and silk goods) has been disposed of. The Republicans had been fighting for certain modifications of the woolen schedule, and were partially successful. They succeeded in having the rates on woolen and worsted yarns valued at over 40 cents per pound increased from 35 to 40 per cent ad valorem, and the dividing line on women's and children's dress goods decreased from $1 to 50 cents, a duty of 40 per cent being imposed on goods valued at less than 50 cents per pound, and 50 per cent where of greater value. This latter modification is the one, it is understood, that Mr. Quay was fighting for. As soon as it was decided Mr. Quay's long speech suddenly terminated.

Senator Harris says that the tariff bill will pass the senate by next Saturday. When Senator Aldrich, the leader of the opposition to the bill, was asked what he thought of Mr. Harris' prediction, expressed the opinion that should it not be entirely realized, it would come near it. "I think," he said, "that by next Saturday night we shall be on the fag end of the bill." Both declined to state whether there had been any negotiations for an agreement as to the time for the final vote between the leaders on the respective sides of the chamber. It is known, however, that the situation has been canvassed more or less in the numerous conferences which have taken place between Senators Cockrell, Harris and Jones on the Democratic side and Senators Aldrich and Allison on the Republican.

The house was busy with District of Columbia business.

Washington, June 19.—In the senate a joint resolution was passed allowing the secretary of war to appoint a commission of engineers to examine and report upon the cost of deepering the harbors of Superior and Duluth.

The tariff bill was laid before the senate, and at the request of Mr. Platt the two paragraphs, 298 and 299, of the silk schedule passed over Saturday, were again passed over to-day, and schedule M, "pulp, paper and books," was taken up. When the coal schedule was reached Mr. Hill and Mr. Peffer jumped to their feet. The New York senator was recognized, and he sent to the clerk's desk an amendment to relegate bituminous coal and shale to the free list, and made a speech in favor of free coal and the redemption of Democratic pledges. Senator Hill said he reserved the right to vote for or against the tariff bill, "when I see what it is as a finality," passionately exclaiming, "God knows what the bill will be like when it passes this senate and comes out of conference! God knows how many more extortions and conclusions will be wrung from the unwilling hands of the committee!" A vote was taken on Mr. Hill's amendment and it was lost—7 to 51. Messrs. Allen, Kyle, Peffer (Populists); Hill and Irby (Democrats); Hansbrough and Washburn (Republicans) voted in favor of the motion. Mr. Hansbrough moved that a proviso be added to the paragraph placing bituminous coal on the dutiable list, to admit coal free of duty to countries imposing no duty on coal exports from the United States. The amendment was laid on the table. Mr. Squire moved to increase the rate on bituminous coal and shale from 40 to 60 cents per ton; was laid on the table. The finance committee's amendment placing a duty of 10 cents on bituminous coal and shale and 15 cents on coal, culm that will pass through a half-inch screen, was then agreed to. Mr. Hill moved to place coke on the free list. The finance committee amendment made it dutiable at 15 per cent. Defeated—4 to 46, and the committee amendment was agreed to.

The Hatch anti-option bill was taken up in the house to-day and Mr. Hatch spoke in its favor.

Washington, June 20.—To-day upon the third trial Maj. Baldwin succeeded in getting through the house his bill providing for the sale of the pine on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations as fast as 100,000 acres shall be surveyed, examined and appraised. There was a slight disposition to objection on the part of a few members, but it faded away when the purpose of the bill was explained. Senator Washburn has promised to press the bill through the senate, and there is every probability that it will become a law at this session of congress. The bill is mandatory in its provisions, providing that the timber shall be sold and the result of the enactment will be to throw upon the market for next winter's cutting a tremendous body of valuable pine. The estimates of this administration have been over more than half a million acres of pine, and the work of the preceding administration was almost as large, although that will probably not be included in the first sales made pending the re-examination which is going on. But the timber estimated by the Douglass force will go on the market at one time in all probability. The bill provides that the sale shall be proclaimed by advertisement for four weeks in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Crookston and Winona, and a number of Eastern cities, and shall be sold at public auction at the Crookston land office. The lands hall be offered in forty-acre tracts, and in no event shall it be sold for less than its appraised value. The lands remaining unsold after each public offering shall thereafter be subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value at the local land office. As the appraised value of this timber is not less than $3 per thousand, it will be seen that if all that is ready is sold it will make a transaction running up into the millions of dollars.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider the anti-option bill and Mr. Coombs of New York spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) followed in opposition to the bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Aldrich's remarks there remained but an hour of 5 o'clock, and members were adverse to splitting their speeches up in two installments, but at length Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.) consented to fill in the interval, and presented several letters from grain dealers protesting against the passage of the bill.

Considerable progress was made with the tariff in the senate. The ayes and nayes were demanded by Mr. Hill when Mr. Jones offered the committee amendment to strike iron ore from the free list. It was carried—53 to 4, Messrs. Hill, Allen, Peffer and Kyle voting in the negative. Lard was stricken from the free list.

THE CREES ARE JAYS.

They Cut Themselves Up for Fun in Montana.

Havre, Mont., June 20.—The Cree Sun dance was concluded here last night. For three days and nights it has been going on three miles east of Havre. The sheriff of every county in the state had been instructed to prevent it at all costs, but there was no interference here. Four braves were put to torture, three of them being hung up to the center pole of a big teepee for more than half an hour. Their breasts were slashed by Little Eggs, their chief, and thongs of rawhide inserted; these in turn were tied to a rope and the victims swung back and forth to the music of twenty tom-toms. All fainted before the ordeal was finished and the living flesh was torn by the thongs. The most horrible exhibition came later, when one young buck allowed slits to be cut in his shoulders and four buffalo skulls tied to him. He dragged them after him for 400 yards over the prairie and was tied to them for nearly an hour. When this was done he allowed eighty pieces of flesh to be cut from his arm to be kept as tokens. It is probable that the Crees will be driven back to Canada.

TWELVE LIVES LOST.

A Schooner Sunk by Colliding With an Iceberg.

St. John's N. F., June 20—The schooner Rose, bound from Labrador for Conception bay, collided with an iceberg yesterday and went down almost immediately, carrying twelve persons with her. The disaster occurred when the schooner was about eight miles off Partridge Point. At the time of the collision there was a thick fog and it was impossible for the lookout to see a ship's length ahead. The Rose had a crew of fifty-five persons who were bound to Conception bay. The forty-three survivors jumped aboard the berg as soon as the collision took place and remained there for several hours, suffering great hardship. After they had almost abandoned hope another fishing craft hove in sight and they were gotten aboard and landed. The government has dispatched a steamer to take them to their destination. The survivors of the ill fated craft are entirely destitute and an appeal to charity has been made. Nearly all the drowned were relatives of each other, and in several instances whole families were lost

GREAT ORE FIND.

Reported Discovery of the Largest Body of Auriferous Ore in America.

Winnipeg, June —An immense deposit of quartzite auriferous ore in one solid body a mile wide by two miles long is reported to have been recently discovered between Rat Portage and Port Arthur, about seventy miles south of the Canadian Pacific railway. This is without doubt the largest body of auriferous ore in America, if not in the world, and the importance of its discovery, not only to the mining district, but to the whole Dominion of Canada, is at present incalculable. Assays taken from different parts of the property average $8 in gold and $4 in silver. The ore of the great Treadwell mine in Alaska, which has astonished the world by the enormous wealth of its output, only averages $3 per ton, but works about 500 stamps.

A Fatal Fall.

Marquette, Mich., June —Daniel M. Sinclear, a stonemason, was killed this morning by a fall from the third story staging of the custom house where he was engaged in making repairs. Muriatic acid had rotted one of the ropes by which the staging was suspended.

Korean Rebels Overcome.

Washington, June —The Korean legation received a cablegram to-day from Seoul, the capital of Corea, stating that everything was quiet in Korea, that the rebels had been overcome and that peace had been restored.

Fraser Falling.

Vancouveur, B. C., June —The Fraser is still falling fast, and some thirty of the mills of the New Westminster are about to resume operations

MINERS NOW AT WORK

OPERATIONS RESUMED AT COAL MINES IN SEVERAL STATES.

It Is Estimated That Three-Quarters of the Miners in Ohio Went to Work Monday—Many Miners in Other States Give Up the Struggle.

Columbus, Ohio, June 19.—Letters and telegrams to-day to national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, give unmistakable evidence that the sentiment in favor of sustaining the national officers is growing rapidly. It is believed at headquarters that at least two-thirds of the miners of Ohio resumed work yesterday. President McBride believes that all except those in the Massillon field will resume operations this week. The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo will move to-day 300 cars of coal. All mines in this valley are at work except New Straitsville.

Pittsburg, June 19.—The settlement of the great coal strike and the return to work of 15,000 of the 20,000 miners in this district has given an impetus to all kinds of business, and the situation is more hopeful than at any time for many months. Among the large plants in this city which have resumed work after long idleness were the Carbon Iron and Steel company's works, Oliver's Twenty-eighth street works, Shoenburger & Howe, Brown & Co. The latter has been shut down for two years and has started up in full, giving employment to 500 men. The Black Diamond Steel works will also begin operations this week, and the Edgar Thompson Steel works will start as soon as a sufficient supply of coke is received. At McKeesport everything is quiet, but it is thought the tube works will start up soon, as many of the strikers have expressed a willingness to return whenever the firm was ready to resume. At Scottdale the Scottdale Iron and Steel company's plant has resumed in full after an idleness of several weeks.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—Miners at many places in Illinois resumed work yesterday and to-day, but at several points the men declare that they will stay out until they get their old wages.

Indianapolis, June 19. — Many block coal miners went to work yesterday and more returned to work to-day.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 19. — There was a general resumption of work at the mines of West Virginia yesterday and to-day.

GLADSTONE MAY COME.

Americans Intend Inviting Him to Visit the United States.

New York, June 19.—A project to invite England's grand old man to visit America has been afoot for some time. The idea is to have the invitation signed by a large number of representative men of the country. Judge Addison Brown is among the prime movers. Mr. Gladstone has frequently expressed his great wish to call on his friends on this side of the water, but the opportunity never seemed to present itself. It is doubtful if he could at his advanced age withstand a 3,000-mile ocean voyage and the fatigue of public receptions after he reaches his journey's end. But the invitation will be sent anyway, and at least Mr. Gladstone will have a pleasing testimonial of the estimation in which he is held in the United States. Chauncey M. Depew, who has been selected to mail the invitation to the expremier, said, when a reporter saw him, that the plans were in a rather chaotic state at present. No details for Mr. Gladstone's entertainment upon his arrival had been considered. If he should come his reception would at least equal Lafayette's and Kossuth's.

USED GUN AND KNIFE.

Desperate Attack Upon a Respected Farmer by the Notorious Dr. Justice.

Spokane, Wash., June 19.—The notorious Dr. Justice of Leland, Idaho, went to Elmer Sperry's house on the Pig Pottlach, at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, and, calling Sperry to the door, he fired both barrels of a shotgun at him without effect. He then attacked Sperry with a knife and stabbed him. Sperry's young son came to the rescue and received several cuts from the knife. He knocked Justice senseless with the gun. Justice was bound hand and foot and a messenger was sent for the sheriff and a doctor. The neighbors assembled and attempted to lynch Justice, but Sperry said he would shoot any one who attempted it, saying that he preferred to let the law do justice. The elder Sperry now lies in a critical condition, with small hopes of recovery. The trouble between the parties arose over some land. Sperry owns the most extensive farm in the county and is highly respected.

Made an Assignment.

New York, June 19.—Wendell Goodwin and Frederick Swift, composing the firm of Goodwin & Swift, railroad contractors and promoters, at 66 Broadway, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. The cause of the failure was the general hard times and the inability to meet obligations as they become due. By a rough estimate the liabilities are placed at $500,000 to $750,000, probably pretty close to the latter figure. Mr. Goodwin is the vice president of the Brooklyn Base Ball club. The creditors of the firm are largely in this city, being, in the main, individuals, not banks.

Fight With Workmen.

Vienna, June 19.—A number of workmen attempted to hold an open air meeting here to-day. The proceedings became disorderly, whereupon the police ordered the crowd to disperse.

Wagener Is Ahead.

St. Paul, June 19.—The referees in the Wagener-Horst contest finished their recount of the votes yesterday, and the result of their examination shows that Horst is 14 votes behind instead of 9 ahead, as the returns showed. This does not include the ballots which have been referred as blank ballots to the court for its decision as to the intent of the voter. In all about 47 ballots have been referred, but all but 14 of these are included in the count of the vote. Out of the 113 precincts in the city mistakes were found in about 81.



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To tell the world that Hood's Sarsaparilla has saved my life. I had dizzy spells, nausea and pains in my side, caused by bad condition of my liver and kidneys. Soon after I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla I began to feel better. I took four bottles and I now consider myself a well woman." Mrs. Pauline Ruby, Buffalo, Iowa. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

HE FED AN ELEPHANT.

Was Too Exciting to Desire Any More of It.

"No, I wasn't born this way," replied the man, as he backed up to a chair, got his crutches from under his arms and fell into the seat. "This came on me suddenly one day, about fifteen years ago," quotes the Detroit Free Press.

"What do the doctors call it?"

"Damphoolism, I believe. That's what it is, anyway."

"Got a fall from a balloon?"

"Rather worse. I don't mind saying that about fifteen years ago I used to think I knew it all. You've heard of the town of Chillicothe, Ohio, maybe?"

"Yes."

"Well, I ornamented that town with my presence and I flattered myself that the people couldn't possibly spare me over a day at a time. I was at the apex of my conceit when a circus came along. There was a drove of eight elephants in the menagerie, and as I stood before them I wanted to do something awfully smart. One of the beasts was reaching for cakes, and I determined to give him a lighted cigar. An old gray-haired farmer who stood by twigged my game and uttered a word of caution, but I wasn't taking advice from hayseeds at that epoch.

And you carried out your plans, eh?"

"I did. I puffed on the weed until it had lots of fire, hid it behind me for a minute, and when the elephant reached again I let him have it fire end first. Something happened, of course. I had just commenced to grin and look around for applause when that proboscis suddenly picked me up, whirled me high in the air, and then I was flung clean across the tent and landed under the cage of serpents. I knew when the fun begun, but I couldn't see the end of it. I was unconscious for two days, and when I came to I was knocked so out of my plumb that the doctors couldn't do any better than this for me. I shall be a cripple to the end of my days."

"But——"

"Oh, certainly! I know more than I did, and I shall never have the swell head again. It seems that the elephant's trainer had his eye on me all the time and I've often felt that it was too bad he didn't feel inclined to kick me all over town and thus enable me to learn wisdom and keep my shape at the same time."

A Startling Experience While Lion Hunting in the Jungle.

Two lions had been shot, when we both heard an animal breathing alongside of our shelter, within a few feet of us, and the next instant a gentle shake given to the hut, and a noise as of one of the loose branches with which it was covered being torn off, let us know there was another lion in the neighborhood even more enterprising than the two that had been shot.

It was soon evident to me that the animal was looking for an entrance to our shelter, for, after tearing off a few more boughs, it got to the place where we had crept in, but which was now blocked up with poles. Here it halted, and, from the way it kept touching the poles, seemed to be trying to get his paw through. This was little more than I had bargained for, and at the risk of incurring the charge of inhospitality, I resolved to try to keep our visitor outside in the cold. Of course, while the lion was acting in the manner I have described, I, on my side, was not idle.

As soon as I had realized what our visitor was trying to do, I turned round, and, lying on the ground, tried to look between the interstices of the poles forming the entrance to our hut. It was, however, so absolutely dark that I could see nothing. Instant action was, nevertheless, necessary, for as the poles forming our hut were not fixed to the ground, the lion might have got its paw between two of them and pulled them out at any moment, and then, by pushing its head and shoulders through, would infallibly have overturned the whole structure.

To prevent such a consummation, I now pushed the muzzle of my rifle between the poles, just where my ears told me my would-be interviewer was moving them, and, pointing it upward, holding the stock on the ground, pulled the trigger. Once more, and for the third time that night, the report of the rifle was answered by the most terrific grunting roars it is possible to conceive, uttered as they were within six feet of our own ears.

I am sorry I had not a phonograph with me to preserve these powerful expressions of the feelings of a wounded lion. Suddenly released in a London drawing room I feel sure that they could not fail to produce a very marked effect.—Selous's Travels.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland. }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1894 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate. H. C. Stivers, Journal.
Ingersoll & Wieland, Dispatch
A. J. Halsted, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

Geo. Putz is back from his trip to Stevens Point, Wis.

Mrs. P. F. Maner went to St. Paul yesterday on a visit.

Fresh crackers and cookies received at McGinn's this week.

G. M. Walker returned from Glendive Mont. last night.

Mrs. T. W. Crawford has returned from her visit at Missoula.

Master Mechanic Bean and wife returned from St. Paul today.

Don't overlook the bargans McGinn is offering in all kinds of groceries

Bottled pickles for picnic parties, 15 cents at McGinn's. Something new and nice.

Mr. and Mrs. Quaife, of Elkhart Ind., are the guests of E. C. Smith, of Perch lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Guthre have a new girl baby at their house since Saturday last.

C. P. McLean is now the local agent for the Minneapolis Brewing Co. in this city.

Mrs. J. H. Kelehan and children went to Granite Falls yesterday to visit with relatives.

For Sale.—A Columbian bicycle, '92, in good repair and will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office.

John J. Kennedy is in the city from Red Wing where he has been engaged in the saloon business for some time past.

The ladies of the Congregational church cleared over $30 at the lawn supper on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Adam Forepaugh's circus will exhibit in Brainerd, Saturday, July 7th, the advertising car having arrived this morning.

Jack Osborn, known in this city in an early day as "Little Jack, the barber" arrived last night from Michigan City. Ind.

Pure Java coffee, the finest article in the market just opened at McGinn's. Also a superior brand of Java and Mocha coffee.

The Brainerd and West Superior base ball teams will cross bats at the fair grounds on Sunday, June 24. An exciting game is promised.

The Effie Ellsler Co. presented an excellent play to a very poor house here Wednesday evening. Brainerd people evidently do not appreciate a good performance.

Rates to the republican state convention at St. Paul have been fixed at one and one-third fare good going July 10 and 11 and returning up to and including the evening of July 12.

Sneak thieves burglarized the house of the Salvation Army officers on Kingwood street Tuesday night taking a small sum of money and other articles. The ladies were absent at the time.

An old folks entertainment will be given in the opera house July 3d. There will be a good programme consisting of one, two, three and four parts, tunes by all "ye menne and womenne" singers.

H. A. Westfall is in the city from Kansas City visiting his sons, E. M. and J. R. Westfall. The gentleman is in his 81st year and is active and healthy for a man of that age. He will remain for some time.

A festival and supper will be given by the Dorcas Society at Janen's hall in Southeast Brainerd on Friday evening July 6th and a general invitation is extended. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the poor and needy. Supper 25 cents.

On Monday night with the assistance of capenter tools stolen from W. W. Winter's shop in East Brainerd thieves effected an entrance into Ed. H. White's gun store but were scared away before they fairly got to work. Mr. White hearing them and making his appearance.

A grand Fourth of July celebration will occur at Long Lake on the Noka Sebie south of Peter Albert's, which will be in charge of the Swedish Lutheran church society, Pastor Grove delivering the address. An auction of fancy articles by the Ladies' Aid society will begin at 10 a. m.

A. E. Veons jewelry store was broken into last night and in the neighborhood of $150 worth of goods stolen. Access was gained by breaking out a light of glass in the front door. Mr. Veon says if the parties who are after his stock will let him know he will give them the key so they will not have to tear the building down.

The annual picnic of the railroad employes occurs tomorrow and at 6 o'clock the train will leave Brainerd for Glenwood accompined by the Third Regiment band. The train will be made of twelve passenger coaches and three cabooses and it is expected that every seat will be occupied. The train bearing Staples excursionists will be run over the cut-off and will not come this way. A very fine time is expected as every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of the participants.

Returned the Wheel.

Monday afternoon some person stole a Columbian bicycle belonging to W. S. McClenahan from the rear of the Bodega. It was at first though that some one had played a practical joke on the owner of the wheel but as no trace of it was found for a day or two Mr. McClenahan made up his mind that he had seen the last of it. On Wednesday noon, however, Chief Barron received the bicycle by express from Ft. Ripley with the following note attached in an envelope:

"Operator Ft. Ripley: Please forward as local freight this wheel to the chief of police, Brainerd. The party that had this wheel did not intend to keep it so long, nor did he, as you may plainly see, intend to steal it. Chief, please give this wheel to the owner, I will pay him for all damages it he will give me time. I, the writer of this note, am not the man that borrowed the wheel but I send it as directed. Yours very truly, 'till you hear from me again."

Mr. McClenahan has concluded not to let the matter drop and is out in a circular offering $50 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the party who stole the wheel. According to the cyclometer which was attached the wheel had been ridden 67 miles, and it was somewhat the worse for wear.

Law and Order League.

The gentlemen who have actively interested themselves in organizing a reform movement in this city met at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Tuesday evening at which time the special committee, provided for at the meeting held June 12, and consisting of the following gentlemen, W. G. Percy, Benjamin Benson, A. E. Pennell, Solomon Johnson and J. M. Hays, made the following report:

Brainerd, June 19, '94.

Your committee beg leave to recommed as follows:

1st. That this organization be known as the "Citizens Law and Order League of Brainerd."

2nd. That the affairs of said law and order league shall be conducted by an executive committee of eleven electors, appointed as follows:

Each ward shall hold a mass meeting at some place that may be designate, and elect a ward committee of five electors whose duty it shall be to look after the best interests of said law and order league in their respective wards.

3rd. The chairman of said executive committee shall be elected by the electors in mass meeting on Tuesday evening, June 19th, 1894, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings of said executive committee and to appoint the convenors for the ward meetings, and the chairman and secretary of said ward committee shall constitute the membership of the executive committee.

4th. We further recommend that the following resolution, adopted at the last general meeting, be the ground work upon which this organization works.

"That it is the sense of this meeting, that the interest of good municipal government in this city can best be promoted by the union of all citizens, irrespective of party, who believe:

1st, That the affairs of this city should be administered upon strict business principles.

2d, That the laws, state and municipal, should be strictly enforced.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. C. Small, Chairman.

Upon motion the report of the committee was accepted and adopted after discussion, and Mr. J. C. Small was elected chairman, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

A very enjoyable occasion was the visit of Brig. Gen'l McDonald to Brainerd Div. No. 7, U. R. K. P., on Friday evening last who came to the city in an official capacity in company with Major H. D. Powers, of Grand Rapids the latter being a member of the Brainerd organization. The members of the Division in full dress uniform and headed by the Third Regiment band formed in front of the Armory on Sixth street and marched to the Arlington hotel where the visitors were taken in charge and escorted to the lodge room. Here Gen. McDonald inspected the Division and found everthing in proper conditon, after which the lodge took a recess and listened to the glowing description given by the gentleman in regard to the coming encampment at Washington during the last week in August and at which many of the Brainerd Sir Knights expect to be in attendance. In the meantime an elaborate luncheon had been prepared in the banquet hall, some forty covers being laid, and at mid-night the members and their distinguished guests partook of the substantial "feed," during which time came pleasing remarks from many of those gifted in oratory. Brainerd Division is second to none in the state and received some very high compliments from Gen. McDonald in the course of his remarks.

The Lumberman says that Minneapolis lumbermen are now confronted with the question as to just how many logs they want turned over the Brainerd dam for the season's sawing. Only so many can be sawed this summer and with the large number left over in the store boom between here and Brainerd it won't take many additional new logs to suffice for the season. The old logs must be sawed first for the longer they remain in water, of the less value they become. The intention now is to bring down to the mills the old logs and only turn below Brainerd such additional logs as will be needed, and at the same time, when the drives on the tributary streams come out onto the Mississippi they will be left at the place where they come into the main river, and the river above Brainerd will not be driven until late in the summer. Minneapolis lumbermen are going slow on the log question and are not going to take any chances on any of them going over the falls at the first high water next spring.

Greatest in the West.

The Brainerd & Northern Minnesota Railway company, the greatest logging railway in the west, has had the good fortune of being granted a right of way through the Leech Lake reservation. At least that right has been voted the road by the senate and it is expected that the house will pass the bill without serious trouble.—Lumbermen.

Killed by a Team.

The body of R. R. McDonald was brought to the city last night from Ten Mile Lake, 65 miles up on the Leech Lake road, and the remains will be buried to-day. The man was in the employ of E. W. Backus as driver, and was with a surveying party. He was alone when the accident happened, but it is supposed that in hitching up the horses they became unmanageable and cramped the wagon over on to him, dragging him some distance when they became tangled up and stopped. When the party found McDonald he was standing up and said "I am done for" as soon as they came in sight. When asked how the accident happened he said "the wagon struck me" and drew his hand across his left breast, indicating where he was hurt, and expired without saying another word. An examination showed that he was terribly crushed about the breast and side. He was a single man about 45 years of age, and has a brother living in Minneapolis, but he could not be found and the burial will take place here.

Brainerd Will Celebrate.

This city will have a Fourth of July celebration providing the citizens will be public spirited enough to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist St. Andrews Society in making the affair a success. The members of that organization have taken hold of the matter because no move was being made by any one to observe the day, and not because there is any prospect of financial benefit in the effort. It is desired to have a grand industrial parade in the forenoon, and the business men in general should encourage this, and do all in their power to help make it a presentable effort. In the afternoon there is to be a base ball game, Scotch games, wrestling matches, sword exercises and horse races at the fair grounds. This, of course will depend upon the interest taken in the move by the citizens and they certainly should not be behind their neighbors in the matter of patriotism. Let the eagle scream in Brainerd on July 4th, and let the people have a chance to spend their money at home instead of having to go elsewhere to properly celebrate.

Report of Deerwood School for the Year Ending June 15, 1894.

PUPILS.	History	Geography	Grammar	Arithmetic	Orthography	Writing	Reading	Department
Mabel Patterson	98.5	100	98	90	96	96	...	100
Culver Adams	97.3	99.8	99.5	88.5	92	94	97	99
Agnes Erickson	99.5	99	89	85	76	95	...	100
Jay McCarvil	91.5	98	87.5	83.5	64	85	90	97
Nellie McCarvil	94.5	97	....	72	72	85	90	100
Charlie Engman	90.5	95	....	96	61	88	85	95
Charlie Calrsen	95	98	98	90	72	95	...	100
Oscar Carlsen	85	90	....	98	...	85	80	100
Lena Olsen	89	88	....	....	...	87	85	100
Della Behlmer	90	95	94	95	...	94	90	100
Godfrey Crone	87	86	83	75	60	85	80	100
Jessie Whitten	67.8	95	92.5	80	60	94	90	100
Hannah Crone	....	90	88	77.5	52	80	82	100
Mary Engman	....	92	85	70	...	85	80	100
Salisbury Adams	....	100	....	89	84	92	99	98
Tommy Patterson	....	100	....	91	84	93	93	100
Bertha Olson	....	82	....	89	92	94	95	100
Issac Salt	....	90	....	89	88	92	96	99
Belle Whitten	....	98	....	98	56	92	90	95
Clare'e Archibald	....	90	....	33	16	90	85	90
Emma Olson	....	75	....	100	85	80	80	100
Mollie Selander	....	....	....	....	....	84	75	95
Albert Brand	....	70	....	....	80	90	92	100
Doug. Archibald	....	50	....	60	90	88	88	100
Albert Olson	....	76	....	90	85	89	90	100
Betty Brand	....	60	....	50	85	80	80	95
Arthur Rasch	....	50	....	60	85	90	80	100
Adaline Selander	....	....	....	70	...	87	80	100
Victor Anderson	....	80	....	85	88	70	85	98

Mabel Patterson secured the greatest number of head marks in the "A" spelling class, Culver Adams in the "B" class, Tommy Patterson in the "C" class, and Albert Olson in the "D" class. The contest in the different classes, however, was very close, the honor being awarded to the above members by a few marks only. During the year 41 pupils were enrolled 37 of whom went long enough to draw public money. The average daily attendance for the year was a fraction over 25. Frank M. Cook. Teacher.

Poundmaster Elected.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening with a full board excepting Ald. Parker.

Mayor Hemstead presented a communication regarding the arrest of Jack Burns by Officer Hurley as follows, which was accepted and filed:

To the President and Alderman of the City Council:

In the matter of the arrest of J Burns by Officer Hurley I have the honor to report that I investigated the matter the following day, June 1, and after listening to both sides and questioning many eye witnesses, I came to the conclusion that Hurley did not use unnecessary force in taking Burns to the lockup. Burns was very abusive and showed fight all the way, encouraged by the by-standers, some of whom tried to interfere with the arrest.

Most Respectfully,
Webber Hemstead,
Mayor.

The following claims against the city were allowed:

The Tribune, publishing	$32 50
L. P. Johnson, labor	15 00
Wm Barron, police star	6 00
McFadden Drug Co., supplies	2 25
A. Reinthal, work	11 50

Bill of Joel Smith, $207.35 for lumber, was referred to the street committee.

Kenneth McDonald was allowed $10 for damages done to his well and cellar on account of raising street for electric car track.

The wages for street laborers was fixed at $1.50 per day after July 1st.

The council accepted the gift of the band stand, and empowered the city property committee to fix the same up.

The police committee reported recommending among other things that the salary of the members of the police officers be reduced $10 each per month and the report was adopted.

The members of the city band petitioned the city council for an appropriation for band concerts which was referred to the finance committee.

Robert Caughie, J. P. Saunders, and Louis Thabes were granted dray licenses.

The question of a pound master was brought up and Peter Peterson was elected after three ballots, Si. Hall and J. M. Collier being the other applicants.

The clerk was instructed to notify J. J. Howe to repair sidewalk in front of his property on 6th and Main streets, after which the council adjourned.

Gypsine and Alabastine wall finish in all tints at C. B. White's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Farmer's Institute.

The state farmer's institute held in Brainerd on Saturday last was far ahead of expectations in point of attendance and interest manifested by the farmers of this and adjoining counties. Fully 300 people came to this city on that date, many of them being women, to gain the knowledge imparted for the benefit of farmers and farmer's wives, and they were all well repaid for their trouble. The report of the institute is given in a condensed form below, the copy having been furnished by one of the institute members:

Supt. Gregg opened the meeting with an address on the dairy cow. In his judgment those indications were always present in a marked degree. A duck always had a web foot. Likewise a dairy cow could always be told by the marks which she carried with her, if we only knew them. What were these marks? He would only mention some of the more important. If we found a cow with a good depth at the flank we would pretty generally find a cow that was at least a fair milker. Next in importance was depth of pitch at the crops, namely at that part of the animal just behind the shoulder. The udder should be large and well developed, and come well forward and well backward, with plenty of loose skin at the rear part and extending upward behind. The milk veins should be large and enter the body by means of large openings. He hoped the farmers would give attention to this matter. It was greatly important. He spoke strongly on the matter because he felt strongly with reference to it, and he felt strongly because of the mistakes he had made in his earlier experience in handling dairy cows.

Theodore Lonis followed with an address on growing corn. In answering the question, why should we grow corn, he said we should grow it first, because it enabled us to diversify our farming, second because it enabled us to clean the weeds away from our soils, and third, because it provided us an abundant supply of food for different kinds of live stock. In answering the question as to the possibility of the corn crop he said that while formerly the northern limit of the line of production had been fixed at 45 degrees, corn was now being grown successfully more than a hundred miles further north. He dwelt upon the fact that corn could be improved by selection. He said that seed should be chosen from among the large and first ripe ears while the corn was yet standing. If chosen from the pile promiscuously at husking time, there was no means of ascertaining which of the ears had become ripe first.

Mrs. Ida E. Tilson then spoke on poultry. She dwelt upon the importance of marketing the fowls in good shape. She told how a Wisconsin girl had secured rapid sales for her poultry and the best prices by taking special pains in dressing the poultry for market, and sending it there in such a way that it rapidly caught the eye of the purchaser. She then told how she had worked up a market for eggs in her own experience. She was most careful to gather them often and send them as frequently as possible to the market, and to send them always in a clean condition. She was enabled to do this by keeping the nests clean. If eggs had to be washed it should be with soap and water in order to do it thoroughly. She had made more than one dollar net per year for each hen kept. She then dwelt upon the importance of keeping poultry houses clean and showed how this could be done. In answering questions, she said, first, that eggs should be sold by the pound; second, that hens could easily be made too fat; third, that Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes were among the breeds which would be found most profitable as layers; fourth that four square feet of ground was enough for each fowl; fifth, that before a person took up the work of raising chickens by means of the incubator they should give careful attention to the methods practiced by the old hen, and sixth, that not more than fifty hens should be kept in one place.

Theodore Lewis then talked on the growing of clover. He said that no subject interested him more than that which he was about to discuss, and he felt the day was coming in Minnesota when no crop would absorb more of the attention of the farmers of Minnesota than the clover crop. When a man engaged in growing clover on his farm he took a long step in the direction of diversified farming as it enabled him to grow abundant supplies of food for feeding live stock of various kinds. There was nothing equal to clover by way of bringing fertility to the land, owing to the singular power which it has to bring nitrogen from the atmosphere to the soil. He sows clover on all kinds of grain crops. The country around Brainerd is quite sandy in character, hence the soil requires careful handling to render it capable of sustaining vigorous crop production. It was very opportune, therefore, that so much attention was given to the discussion of the question of clover. It is to be hoped that in the future the unpardonable practice of carting fertility away to the sloughs and valleys around Brainerd will be heard of no more. This practice is common in the neighborhood of many of the towns and cities of Minnesota, and it is certainly a blot on the civilization of the state.

Dr. Carryer followed with an address on the education of the horse. He remarked that the majority of the people who had come to the institute meeting were conveyed by horses. When we reflect upon the many uses to which the horse was put and the amount of service which he rendered to us, we could never conclude that the time would come when we could afford to give inattention to the breeding of horses. Animals recognize the law that the stronger rule the weaker, and in training them we do well to bear in mind this truth. We should begin the education of the horse the very first day of its existence. We should demonstrate to it that we are the stronger, and we should make him familiar with handling by moving the hand over every part of his body during the first interviews that we have with him. We should win his confidence by taking some sugar in the palm of the hand and rubbing it against his lips. He will reach out his tongue and take some of it, and by his action will indicate that he would like some more. The doctor then went on to illustrate how colts should be broken to the halter, a process which need not take many minutes if rightly gone about. He also showed how horses could be made to give up certain bad habits which they might have learned.

At the afternoon session, W. L. Carlyle, B. S. A., discussed the question of handling milk. He dwelt upon the importance of cleanliness in drawing milk from cows. He pointed out the advantages of using a cream separator over the ordinary system of setting milk. Handling cream is a test of the skill of the butter maker. In gathering cream it should be kept in one can as if sweet and sour cream were churned together there would be much loss of butter. In summer churn not less than twice a week, and in winter not less than once. Do not skim the milk too closely. Warm up the cream when ripening it till it reaches a temperature of about 62 to 65 degrees in summer. Twenty-four hours will be occupied in the ripening process. The cream should be strained through a perforated tin strainer, to take out curdy matter and other substances which may be in it. Mr. Carlyle answered many questions bearing upon churning. He also churned in the presence of the people and explained about washing the butter, salting it and putting it up ready for market.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

Sealed proposals for the work of veneering the church building of the St. Francis Catholic church of Brainerd will be received by the undersigned until 6 o'clock p. m., on the 26th day of June, 1894. A bond with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the undersigned, in a sum equal to the amount fixed in each proposal for the work, must accompany each bid, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

Specifications for the work may be had upon application to the undersigned; and the right to reject any and all bids is at all times reserved.

Rev. D. W. Lynch,
J. W. Koop,
Con. O'Brien.

B. Y. P. U.

All Baptists young people (who can) should go to the great International convention at Toronto, Canada, July 19th to 22d. In buying tickets—one fare for the round trip—remember that "The Burlington" is the popular line this year between St. Paul or Minneapolis and Chicago.

Thos. Condit and Frank Wray were in the city Monday evening on their way home to Ortonville from Rainy Lake, and judging from their expressions it will be a long time before they start out on another wild goose chase. The great stories told about that region are entirely misleading, and there are scarcely a dozen people there but who would leave if they could get away. There is no gold in sight and no prospect of any, and the circulating medium of the entire country would not average $2 per capita.

Paint brushes, a new stock, just in at C. B. White's.

Silverware, useful and ornamental at Mrs. F. G. Sundberg's.

If you are thinking of painting this spring, get prices on paints, varnishes and brushes at C. B. Whites. A fresh stock just opened.

Sash and doors at D. M. Clark & Co's.

If you want the finest beef in the city C. A. Walker & Co. has it—fresh killed native beef.

Asbury Park N. J.

Is one of the most delightful summer resorts on the New Jersy coast. The National Editorial Association will meet there July 7th. A rate of one fare (and $2.00 added) for the round trip has been made by the railroads. You may not be an editor, but this is a good chance to visit the east cheaply, tickets being good to return until July 28th. Buy via "The Burlington."

Sherwood's Cough Syrup is sold on a guarantee at the McFadden Drug Store.

CONGDON

removes all smoke, dust, etc., and makes old paper bright as new.

The best ice cream in the city is made at Mrs. Dressen's. A trial will convince.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon's. It will save you money.

Wall paper at D. M. Clark & Co's

A full line of T. L. Blood & Co's paints just received at C. B. White's

Buy your meats at C. A. Walker & Co.'s, the finest in the city.

Get your harness repaired at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Good native beef, fresh killed, at Lowest Prices in the city at C. A Walker & Co's.

Farms for Sale.

I have two farms for sale on easy terms; the land is good. Also an oak sailboat. The latter will be sold at one-half cost. Leon E. Lum

If you are looking for excellent ice cream you can find the article at Mrs. Dressen's.

Try Mrs. Dressen's ice cream. It is delicious.

Have your prescriptions filled at the McFadden Drug Store.

To Exchange,

160 acres fine farm land north of Fort Riply, 60 acres under cultivation, for Brainerd property. No incumbrance. J. R. Smith,
Sleeper Block.

Furniture at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

Wanted—A good girl for general house work. Apply at Mrs. J. J Howe's corner 4th and Holly streets

Hard Times Prices.

$10=Best Set Teeth=$10

Applied to Gums. **ODONTUNDER** NO PAIN.

For Painless Extraction of Teeth, No Going to Sleep.

A FINE GOLD FILLING, $1.50.

A GOLD ALLOY FILLING, 50 CENTS.

DR. H. RIBBEL, Bank Block.

Hard Times Prices.

Sleeper Opera House!

J. R. SMITH, Manager.

Old Folk's Concert,

Tuesday Evening,

JULY 3RD.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keeps on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

M. HAGBERG.

Wholesale and retail

GROCER,

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

FASHION RESTAURANT.

Sixth Street.

Under New Management!

P. M. JOHNSON, Prop.

Open Day and Night.

This is the bon ton restaurant of the city and the service is first-class. Meals served at all hours.

We Invite a Share of Your Patronage.

LARSON & WALTERS,

——DEALERS IN——

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood.

Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair!

CROSS CREEK LEHIGH COAL,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the market. Office and yard at corner of Eighth and main streets, at N. P. Track.

Orders for Ice Taken Here.

Always on Hand.

A well Assorted Stock of

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry and Silverware.

Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure for Broken Down Watches.

Repairing of All Kinds a Specialty.

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG.

CORNER FRONT AND SIXTH STREETS.

Vengeance and — — Vapors.

CHAPTER. II—(Continued.)

"Well," said he, laying his hand on my shoulder, "it's not nice, of course," —standing and surveying the lane. "But it's not for you or me to mend it; though I'm joint guardian with Manuel of Paul's girl" (he meant Miss Lacroix), "I've nothing to do with the property, and 'Manuel, you see, can't bear to spend the brass, and doesn't care a—well, a button—for Paul's family history. Poor Paul! he was a good chap. I suppose the name Lacroix is done for, and it has been what you learned fellows would call historical."

I asked what it meant. He stopped and pointed up the lane, away from Timperley.

"You mightn't believe it," said he "but if you follow this lane right out to the end you'll get to the Bastille.")

I looked at him; I failed to comprehend.

"You don't mean," I said, "the famous French Bastile?—the fortress-prison of Paris?"

"That's it," said he. "You've read, I suppose, in your history books of the taking of the Bastile, and the man that was governor at the time, De Lacroix;—that's the family. The poor old fellow was killed in the streets, I believe."

Thus he went on, with much fullness of irrelevant detail. I gathered these facts of consequence which I here set down. At the time of the great emigration of French nobility to this country a member of the De Lacroix family found his way to Lancashire with one or two dependents, a packet of jewels and some scientific learning, and without his aristocratic prefix "de." He prospected about a little, and at length invested the money he got from his jewels in the Turkey-red and Indigo dye works of Timperley. He prospered. He was one of the first to apply chemical science to the manufacture of dyes. He made a large fortune and became the great man of the neighborhood. He had, however, a family of four sons who gave him great trouble. They almost ruined their father and quite broke his heart before their several courses of extravagance and debauchery came to an end. The eldest, Paul's father, drew up just in time, married and settled down to the business; another broke his neck in a steeplechase; the third died of delirium tremens, or worse; and the fourth still existed, for he could scarcely be said to live; he was the tongue and limb-tied paralytic, known as old Jaques, who inhabited the little octagonal house near the pond, which had been the lodge of his father's model farm. Paul had wished him to make his house his home, but he had insisted on settling down there. The two dependents, who had come to Timperley with the first Lacroix, had also been pursued by a malignant fate. Their representative was now to be found in the old man who looked after Jaques, and who might be met with any day going round the neighborhood with a barrow of shell-fish.

This sad and fateful story lay heavy on my mind and heart for the rest of the day. In the evening I took down the first volume of Carlyle's "French Revolution," and read with new interest the wonderful passages in which he describes the taking of the Bastile by the mob, and the part which the old officer of the fortress played in its hopeless defense.

After that I sat down and wrote to a pair of London friends, asking them to make certain inquiries concerning Mr. Lacroix.

CHAPTER III.

Dick's Confession.

A month passed uneventfully, except for almost daily visits to the hall. I saw Miss Lacroix very often, and must confess that I was falling very much in love with her. I tried to smother this dangerous passion, knowing it could lead to nothing, for was it possible she would care to link her life to that of a poor curate?

The danger was becoming greater every day to my peace of mind, when something occurred that changed the aspect of my calculations.

I had formed the friendship of a Mr. Freeman, a dissenting minister. We were both in sympathy with the troubles of the workingmen at Timperley, and I consented to preside at a meeting to protest against the way they were treated by the factory owners.

Steinhardt of course, heard of it, and remonstrated. There were hot words between us, which ended in my resigning the curacy. At the end of the week (on Friday night, I think) a message came to me when I was in bed, requesting me to visit at once a man who was dying—one of the sons of this interesting family. I dressed and went.

I heard sounds of wailing and lamentation from the house before I entered. I passed into the kitchen a clean bright room in which the men of the family sat smoking in various absorbed attitudes, oppressed with silence and sleep. One of the women stooped over a pan on the fire, while the old mother in a firm, clear voice directed the operations. She turned to me, saying merely:

"He's up stairs. He wants bad to see yo', but at present he's leet i' th' yed" (light in the head.)

Upstairs I found the dying man in the smaller of the two bedrooms—for warmth. That sick-room, as it then appeared to me, will not easily be forgotten. At that dead hour of night, when "the very houses seemed asleep," and even the tall chimney of the chemical works had ceased to emit its tinted vapors, the gas flared full in the little room, and six persons, men and women were round the bed where the poor fellow lay in the last extremity of delirious helplessness, soaked in prespiration. Near him stood my friend Freeman. At the head of the bed hung two watches; on the whitewashed wall ticked a loud Dutch clock. Over the bottom rail of the bed leaned the wife in despair, moaning at intervals in a low voice her husband's name. Behind her was the man's sister preparing a poultice over the fire.

I learned in a few fords from Freeman that the poor fellow had been employed for years at the chemical works, where he had contracted ulceration of the lungs; on Sunday night he had stood in the doorway of the crowded church, and caught cold, and had come home to the bed from which he would never rise again.

While we spoke he was seized with a fit of violent delirium, in which he had to be restrained from getting out of bed. The women began to weep and wail, and the old mother ascended from the kitchen and adjured him "Pray, Dick, pray!" and then turned to us with "Will noe o' yo' parsons pray for my lad?" Soon he calmed down again into a more lucid interval. While he lay speechless, and a neighbor by the bed kept moistening his dry, cracked lips with a rag soaked in brandy and water, he gazed around him, and at last fixed his eyes on me, and essayed to speak—but no words came. This prostration and silence continued for some time. Now and again the head of the family would ascend from the kitchen (in his stockings, lest he should make a noise,) and stand in solemn silence with inquiring eyes on his son; he would stand so still and retired that his presence was forgotten till the gulp of a big sob was heard, and the loose back of his waistcoat was seen disappearing round the door. At length the son found speech.

"Father," he said, when the old man was about again to withdraw, "bide."

He then signified that all the others should leave the room except Freeman and myself. When they were gone he motioned his father to his pillow. The old man went.

"Ha'e you summat to say, Dick?" He nodded. "Mun I raise you up?"

He was raised and propped up with pillows. He asked for a drink, and was given some whisky and milk.

"I'm a dying mon," he began; "I know I am." His eyes glazed with disease and want of sleep, turned wildly about; his head dropped, and his damp, thin fingers (still discolored with dye) clawed the bedclothes. He resumed fixing his eyes on me: "I must confess summat; I hope God'll forgive me. I had nought to do wi' it; wha for should I? He was aye good to me. I had nought to do wi' it, I tell you.

"No, lad," said the father, to soothe him; "thoo hadna."

"Weel," said he, "dunnot say I had, because I had na. Wasna I on the night shift. That was all. I took Jim's place; he wanted to go whoam to wife —in bed wi' babby. That was it." He muttered on some other phrases, while he turned his eyes about as if lost; his recollection was wandering. He resumed with energy "They come right in, speaking loud and angry. He walks up to thing and lifts lid. 'I knowed it!' says he. 'But yo' neddna let a' th' world know it!' says th' ither. 'This shannot be.' says he."

The poor fellow was growing terribly excited; every word was uttered with fierce emphasis and wild gesture; his eyes were fixed on vacancy, and in my reflex excitement, I fancied I saw the interior of the color-shed, with its vague tinted vapors, through which loomed the figures of two quarreling men, whom I tremblingly watched in imagination by the side of this dyed demon of the vat. The man grew so excited and we were so engrossed with his revelation, that he had risen to his knees in bed before we could prevent him. He continued his fierce disjointed utterances.

" 'Wemun ha' no more of it!" says he. He leans ower! Ah, Lord! he wants to spill it! A—h—h!"

With a wild leap he was standing up in bed and fiercely imitating the action of a man stooping and lipping or throwing some heavy body. We were so transfixed with surprise and horror that we could not stir a hand to restrain him. He looked like a weird corpse suddenly raised from the dead to a grotesque galvanic life. What chiefly seized my attention was the black shadow on the wall of this delirious figure thus stooping with head and hands outstretched. The incident lasted but a moment, and then the poor man fell back on his pillows with distracted cries.

"Murder! Oh, my God! murder! An' I couldna speak! Nay, I couldna! But I'd nought to do wi' it;—nought!"

Again he lay exhausted, and his relatives and neighbors came back hurriedly to his bedside to wail over him. He looked sadly but calmly on them, gasping in the last faint struggle of nature against dissolution. * * * And so he died, and the wailing broke out redoubled.

"He's gone, owd brid!" cried the old mother, turning to her husband.

* * * * * *

Before Freeman and I left the house together to go out into the cool summer morning air, the old man said quietly to us: "I've seen for long he had summat on his moind, but what he means I canna tell; so we'd best ho'd our tongues I think."

CHAPTER IV.

A Crisis.

I had tacitly assented to Freeman's suggestion, that no more was to be thought or said of Dick's horrible pantomimic confession; but it impressed me as being too vivid to be lightly discarded as without any basis of fact. I continued to think of it very much; I thought of it more because in spite of the unreasonableness of such a conjunction, and its manifest "waste of detective speculation" (as Freeman would have said) the vapors, so to say, of Louise's dream would persist in mingling in my imagination with the vapors of Dick's delirium. Could it really be that Mr. Lacroix had met his death in some such way? And if he had, how had he come by it?—and where- Was it even possible in the mystery of things that Lacroix had been smothered in one of his own vats?

But a discovery I made about this time—trivial, apparently, yet to me significant—fixed my idea more firmly in my imagination. One night while I sat thinking of my return to London I took up my Bradshaw, and carelessly began noting the times of trains from the neighboring large towns to the metropolis. The lines of three companies passed through it, and I became interested in noting how the rivals ran fast and still faster trains against each other. In this survey my attention was fixed by a very small fact; one company (I had never traveled on its line, and so, I suppose I had never noted the fact before) ran one of its two quickest trains so that it reached the neighboring town about midnight—the only very quick train within two or three hours of that time. I found easy opportunity to test in some degree what significance this fact might have.

Early in the week following Dick's confession, Mr. Steinhardt had gone to London to attend his trial, in the court of queen's bench, I think it was. He would be absent for more than a fortnight, and I had therefore many welcome chances of being in Miss Lacroix's company. Society about Timperley was very meager and very dull; it was a long way from any center of civilization, and Miss Lacroix seemed to pine and sicken in its smoke and toil-bound atmosphere, so Mrs. Steinhardt anxiously sought by any means to brighten those summer days for her young protege. Thus it was, I think, that during that fortnight I received such invitations to Timperley hall as I had never had before. I was asked several times to dinner, and was encouraged to find other and sundry occasions for calling.

On one of these occasions I found Miss Lacroix alone. She received me shyly, but with such evident pleasure that, if I had not come with another purpose, I fear I would have given utterance to such warm protestations as I had of late, oftener than once, had almost on my lips. After some casual remarks I began to work toward my purpose by alluding to Steinhardt's business in London.

"It will be a serious thing for him," said I—"won't it?—if he should be so unsuccessful in his defense as your father was?"

"He will not be unsuccessful as poor father was," answered she, with a sad shake of her beautiful head; "Mr. Steinhardt is not scrupulous as father was; he tells falsehoods with rude simplicity, like his great chancellor, and so people think him to be all honest truth. He will succeed in his case, I think—I have heard him talk of it to Frank—and he will come back more despot than ever. Poor father!" She leaned back, and looked sadly out over the valley, from which rose the smoke and sound of its daily toil, fatigued and forced, I thought, on that warm summer afternoon.

"I have thought a great deal," said I, seizing the opportunity her exclamation afforded, "of that strange dream you told me of."

"Yes," said she, turning with sudden interest.

"Do you still dream it?" I asked.

"Yes, I do; but not often now."

"It is a very strange thing. Does a dream come at any particular hour of the night?"

"It does," said she; "and that, I dare say, makes me think more of it. It always comes two or three hours after I have gone to bed. I dream it, and then become wide awake; and after I have lain awake a little I always hear the hall clock strike 2—my room is over the hall."

"And the first night you had the dream—do you think it came then about the same hour?"

(To Be Continued.)

Cure for Hay Fever.

City Parson—Going to have the hay fever this year?

Country Parson—No, my congregation is too stingy.

Homeopathy.

She—I always liked you real well until I found that you liked me.

He—Why should that make a difference?

She—Like cures like, you know.—Ex.

FOR THE FARMERS.

INFORMATION ABOUT FARM WORK.

Two Systems for the Cultivation of Potatoes—The Influence of the Show Yard—Did the Lamb Reason? —Chopped Feed.

The two accompanying illustrations, Figs. 1 and 2, are for the purpose of giving the reader who is directly interested in profitable potato culture, some tangible idea how potatoes grow and the form and conditions they assume when growing. These conditions are no doubt quite familiar to experienced growers, but every year new growers embark in potato growing and too often feel the need of some fixed method to direct them successfully. There are just as fixed rules governing the growth of the potato plant as of any other plants that are susceptible of cultivation, and these principles must be closely followed to insure profit.

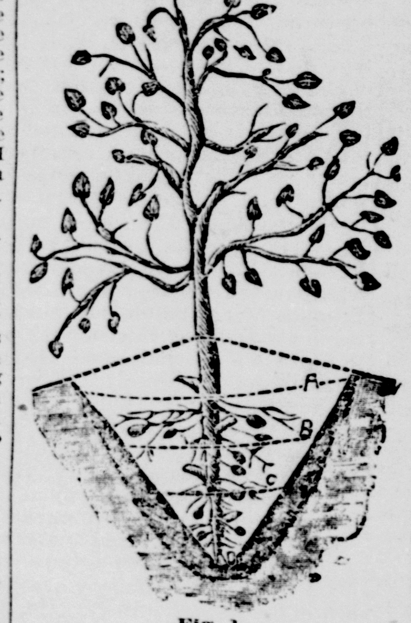


Fig. 1.

In my last article mention was made of re-covering my potatoes after they were fairly through the soil and then harrowing effectually in a few days afterwards. This was done last season by way of experiment, but extreme drouth failed to develop anything profitable from the scheme.

Fig. 1 represents the trenching system where the ground is struck out about six inches deep and the potato, D, dropped and covered at C. We put the harrow on as soon as the sprout is through the soil and work the dirt in up to B, seeing of course that the plant is in no way left with stones, clods or sods on it to prevent growing. When the plant gets through this last coat of earth, and is about three inches high, begin cultivation with some good, narrow-toothed implement, working the soil around the plant on a level at A.

Other cultivations will gradually work more soil toward the plant till a slight ridge will be formed at the base of the vine as indicated by the dotted line on top Fig. 1, which will leave the parent potato fairly deep in the soil prepared to withstand a pretty severe drouth.

This plan of cultivation has several good points to support it, although it is more expensive than shallow planting.

By examining the illustration, Fig. 1, the reader will observe that each layer of soil worked toward the plant induces the stack to throw out a lateral and a set of roots from which the potatoto sets are sent out, and each ateral joint usually starts nearly the same number of tubers.

I have never yet applied this system to general field culture, but only where I was desirous to get a large yield from a small quantity of seed; but I am fully persuaded that it can be profitably applied to general culture, especially where growers are limited to a short acreage. It is no great task to get 40 to 50 bushels from one bushel of seed if the soil is made fertile and put in good condition and the crop thoroughly cultivated.

Fig. 2 represents the more general system of cultivation among growers where the ground is marked out three or four inches deep and the seed is covered at once with some covering direct that throws a heavy ridge over the potato, after which it is left to sprout and work its way up through the dark, cold earth, getting whiter and slimmer as it nears the border of the world it has been hunting for the past three or four weeks and usually having but one lateral joint to send out roots and sets. I think this system could be greatly improved if the harrow or some mode of leveling the ground were used after planting, putting the entire surface on a level as indicated at the dotted line E. Then when the plant appears through the ground and is ready to start a leaf, put on an implement that would throw back the original dirt as shown in Fig. 2 at F.

This modus operandi I am sure would induce the plant to add another lateral joint and thereby very largely increase the yield, which would pay well for the labor expended.

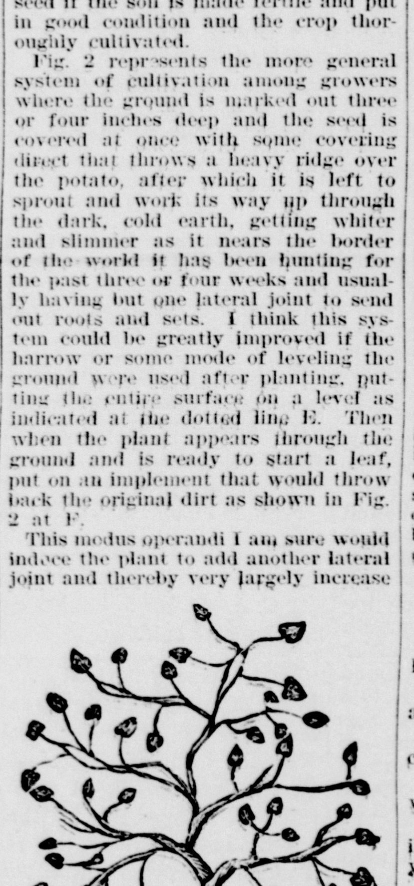


Fig. 2.

There is no crop we grow on our farms that requires so much study and scientific treatment as the potato; none that responds so liberally to fair, honest treatment, and none that resents neglect to the degree that this standard source of profit or loss does to the grower of this and other countries.

The fact that its product per acre gives an average income three times as great as other standard crops, has made it a popular adjunct to modern agriculture.—George E. Scott, in Ohio Farmer.

The Influence of the Show Yard.

A correspondent for the Farming World, London, England, writes that journal, as follows:

"One ought to be able to give a reason for not supporting a national society for the "improvement of agriculture," but, on visiting shows, I observed breeding stock so overloaded with fat that parturition would be at the danger of the animal's life, and stallions fed as if they were to be sold by the cwt. I have seen the black sinews of Clydesdales blistered as if they had broken down , and learned that this painful remedy was to promote the growth of long hair, without which, it appears a draught horse cannot draw a plow or cart. In fact, that fashion and not utility, seemed to adjudicate the prizes. Poultry are also educated for prizes, and not for current use. The chief end of a fowl should be the table, where combs and feathers do not appear. Then, when the profits of farming are rather restricted, it is difficult to see what time the practical farmer has for leaping over hurdles, or for driving hundred guinea horses in expensive dog-carts. Of course this is to attract the public, and it is magnificent, but not farming—so I concluded to keep my siller for local improvement. In cattle breeding I found by experience that a long pedigreed, and consequently expensive heifer, was not always a good breeder, and I have sold a cow and calf and a year's keep for less than the auction price, and that a comparatively moderate rate, of the pedigreed heifer alone. That I am not altogether ignorant of the subject may be inferred from having had a first prize winner at the Islington show.

One may buy a wedge-shaped cow that can produce milk, and milk only, and yet not be satisfied with the results in the pail or dairy, but there is no mistake about the golden guineas of the butcher and the block test."

To this, the editor of the Farming World replies:

"Our correspondent has a curious mode for reasoning. If the breeder of hunters puts a penny in the farmer's pocket, why should it not be persevered in? Besides, no one will, we think, gainsay the broad fact that the institution of shows has immensely improved our domestic stock. The show yard like everything else, is capable of abuse, but our correspondent has yet to prove that its influence has not been felt to be of the greatest benefit to the agricultural community."

Comments on the above the editor of the Prairie Farmer says:

"We have something of what the English farmers complain of. Our hunters, leaping, polo and others of like ilk come of thoroughbreds, and trotters, bred not by farmers, as a rule, but by specialists who breed racing horses. Our farmers do not ride to hounds to show the pluck of one-half to three-quarters thoroughbreds. The better class of them breed horses valuable in country and city for actual every day work."

Cultivate After a Rain.

The surface soil should be stirred as soon as practicable after a considerable rainfall, as soon as the tools will work well. The cultivation should, as a rule, be shallow, leaving a thin stratum of the surface soil finely pulverized and completely cut off from the soil below. Where this is not done the extremely rapid evaporation which takes place from undisturbed wet soil on hot, clear days, may even in a few hours not only dissipate that which has just fallen, but also a part of that which the rain has caused to be drawn toward the surface from lower levels and thus leave the soil actually drier than before the rain, even though it may look more moist at the surface.

When a succession of showers follow each other at just the right intervals and are of the right intervals to strengthen the capillary flow into the upper stratum from below each time, without any percolation taking place, it is evident that such soils left to themselves under these conditons may lose not only the water which falls directly upon them, but a considerable portion of that stored below down to at least five feet. On the other hand, if each shower is promptly followed by cultivation there will be at first a movement of water upward and finally the same rains which under other conditions would leave the lower strata drier than before it fell, may contribute a considerable amount by percolation to the deeper layers.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Sheep in England and in the United States.

England has 50,000 square miles of land and 26,148,000 sheep, or 520 to a square mile and 130 to a quarter section. The United States has 3,602,990 square miles and 45,048,017 sheep according to the reports of the departments of agriculture, or about thirteen to the square mile. Notwithstanding this relative scarcity in this country and the relative abundance in England, we are beginning to export sheep to that country.

There is something wrong with the sheep business. Either our people do not know good mutton when they see it, or sheep growers have not learned how to produce it. Dense as is the population of England compared with the United States, the ability of our American people to provide themselves with meat makes up for the lack of density of population. While we are sending sheep to England the fancy hotels and restaurants in New York were supplied in part last winter with Irish and Scotch lambs. These things ought not so to be.

Did the Lamb Reason?

On inspecting a flock of sheep the other day with their owner and another gentleman we noticed a lamb coming toward the owner bleating and looking up into his face quite wistfully. We said: "What does that lamb want?" "Why," said the owner, "it's a twin. The ewe had two lambs, owns one and disowns this one. It always comes to meet me, and usually stands perfectly still when I start to catch her, but the moment I catch her it comes to her like a shot and sucks for dear life. We visited the flock in the afternoon, and the lamb was fed morning and evening. Did the lamb reason and say to himself, "There is that tall fellow that helps me to my breakfast and supper. I do not know these two other men, but I will go and ask the tall one to get me a noon-day meal?" Did it say to itself, Keep quiet until he gets her?" and the moment it saw her caught did it say, "Now I will get my supper?" This is a clearer evidence of reasoning powers than we remember to have seen in a lamb three weeks old.

Chopped Feed.

Clover makes fat both stock and land.

If only every man that had a vote knew just how to use it.

There are times when the mind needs a great deal of fertilizing.

There are too many farms where the crow of the rooster is never heard.

Remember the saving grace of lime white-wash in the gentle springtime.

The spring cleaning should always include the drains, cesspools and low yards.

Cultivate the best land only; more bushels from less acres should be the motto.

Home-repairng and home-producing supplies are now most emphatically in order.

horses a man can get rist eight acres the grass get well started and on a fairly solid foundation.

Shall we simply be ashamed of present financial and industrial conditons, or get exasperated and change them?

Allow no decaying vegetables in the house cellar; they contain the germs of disease and death.

Start some trees this spring; a few at least, many if possible; no one thing will add more to the value of the home.

Medicines for increasing the appetite are not selling well these days; there is already an "overproduction" of appetite.

This is the time when oil meal is most acceptable and most valuable to stock after a winter's diet of dry fodder.

Resolve now to have corn, millet or some green stuff to supplement the pastures that will be brown and sear in the late summer.

Encourage the neighborhood creamery, but see that it does not cost enough to pay some agent a bigger profit in a few weeks than the creamery can make in as many years.

A Chicago maker of hog butter calls it Jersey Butterine, and embellishes his advertisement with a nice cut of a cow and milkmaid, both Jerseys, probably. A soap maker advertises "the only soap in the world made of cream." It is said to contain "rich yellow cream from our own herd of registered imported Jersey cattle," probably of both sexes. Who says the Jersey hasn't got to the front? If real butter gets too cheap she is capable of the bogus sort, or hard soap! Long live the Jersey!—Farm, Stock and Home.

Laugh.

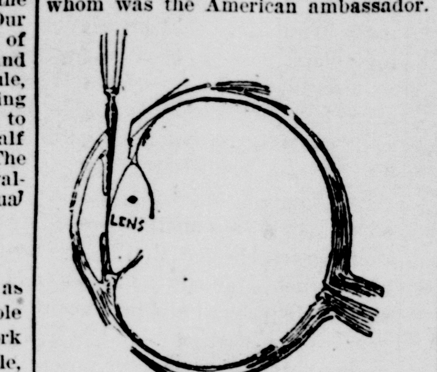
Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache, or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere and is a nuisance as well.—Family Doctor.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYE.

A DELICATE OPERATION TO REMOVE A CATARACT.

An Extremely Delicate Work in Which the Percentage of Death Is Very Small—How the Operation Is Performed.

The operation for cataract was performed upon Mr. Gladstone at the residence of Lord Rendel, in London, recently, by Drs. Nettleship and Habershon. It was completely successful, and the aged statesman, who was cheerful during the performance of the work, has since been receiving the congratulations of his friends, among whom was the American ambassador.



Cutting Out the Lens.

This operation which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone represents one of the highest triumphs of surgery. It requires a precision and delicacy of touch which no other operation calls for, and it necessitates employment of instruments so fine that a hair's breadth differentiates one from the other.

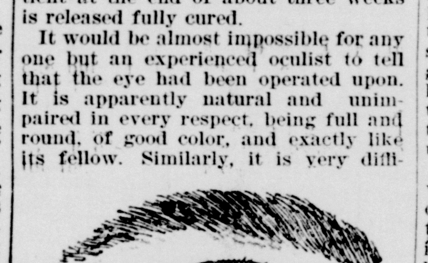
Of all the human organs the eye in its structure and functions is the most wonderful as well as the most delicate. Within the compass of less than an inch this organ embodies tissues which enable the mind to see and a lens which adjusts itself to every focus by an instinctive and unconscious process. The only result of the operation for cataract which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone and which is performed every week in New York is the loss of this little lens in the eye. That loss will now be supplied by eye-glasses of varying strength, but they are clumsy and awkward compared with the marvellously perfect lens which Nature puts into the eye of every man.

Although the lens is imbedded deep in the eye, it has nothing whatever to do with the delicate adjustment of sensitive nerves less than an inch away that enable a man to see. The faculties of sight are not at all impaired or in any way affected by the operation for cataract, although the latter involves very deep cutting into the eye and the removal of one of the parts which go to make it a perfect seeing organ.

The operation upon Mr. Gladstone was performed at 9 a. m., and did not take longer than fifteen minutes. There have been occasions when the operation for cataract has been performed twice upon the same person in less than an hour when both eyes were affected. In very old people a cataract in one eye is generally followed by a cataract in the other. Oculists now believe that Mr. Gladstone will again have to undergo this operation, and perhaps he may do so within a month.

The operation for cataract has become almost painless since the introduction of cocaine, and no anaesthetic was used in the case of Mr. Gladstone. The greatest inconvenience of the patient, however, comes from the enforced incarceration in a dark room for several weeks following the operation. This is to enable the tissues of the eye to heal before any work is thrown upon that organ. The light is gradually let into the darkened room, and the patient at the end of about three weeks is released fully cured.

It would be almost impossible for any one but an experienced oculist to tell that the eye had been operated upon. It is apparently natural and unimpaired in every respect, being full and round, of good color, and exactly like its fellow. Similarly, it is very difficult to detect the presence of a cataract in the eye for any non-professional. Many people think that they can tell when a man has a cataract, and that they can pick out the victims of this disease when walking along the streets. Oculists know that this is a fallacy, and what is regarded as a cataract is not that at all, but some other affection of the eye. A curious thing about this disease is that it is not confined to human beings, and that cataracts are frequently found in the eyes of animals.



The Upward Cut.

Another curious fact about the cataract is that no one knows what causes it. The men of science have not failed to advance theories and speculations as to the cause of the disease, but there is no unanimity of opinion among them on this subject. Attempts have also been made to cure the cataract without resort to the knife, but these are regarded as unsuccessful, and the surgical and scientific world agrees that an operation—which is the last resort of science—is in every case necessary.

The idea of operating surgically upon the human eye is one that is appalling when first presented to the mind. He was a bold man who ate the first oyster, but he was bolder yet who made the first operation for cataract.

It is believed that the ancients were familiar with the operation. There are passages in Galen and Pliny which are thought to refer to the removal of cataract. These, however, could not have been highly successful. The practice fell into disuse among physicians and surgeons until the middle of the eighteenth century. Even then it was attended with great risk and difficulty and the percentage of failure was very high.

Now, however, while the operation for cataract requires the utmost skill, the chances of losing the eye are only three out of 100. Statistics are accurately kept of the operations for cataract and every case of failure and success is noted.

There are only two cuts of the knife made in the operation, although a multitude of beautiful and delicate instruments are manufactured for the purpose. One of the cuts almost slices off the front of the eye, but it is a singular thing that, although it severs the delicate covering and goes deep into the interior of the organ, it heals up perfectly and leaves almost no mark. A cataract grows on the inside of the eye. It is not on the outside of the eye as is generally supposed. The sufferer becomes conscious of its existence generally by a gradual diminution of the power of sight. This is not because the organs of sight in the back of the eye are affected, but because the cataract affects only the crystalline lens which intervenes.

This lens is affected by losing its crystalline quality and becoming somewhat opaque. It acquires a whitish color, and the power of sight is gradually lost as the lens become more and more opaque. A singular thing about this lens must here be explained. While it is really a little sac of liquid, shaped like the ordinary convex lens it yet contains in its center an acual lens of clear gristle that is hard and strong. This is surrounded by clear liquid. The shape of the entire lens is constantly changing in daily life. When you look at a mountain ten miles off the lens in your eye is one shape, but when you look at the ground at your feet it instantly changes in shape so as to bring the subject looked at into focus.

As the whole of the lens is affected in a cataract its entire removal from the eye is necessary. If it were not for the little hard lens in its center the entire lens might be taken out through a small opening made with an instrument being run out like so much water. But the little hard lens is more than a quarter of an inch across its face and an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It can only be removed through a slit cut down to the center. This is the first cut which is made.

In performing the operation it is necessary that the eye should be kept immovable. The patient could not do this himself. The oculist first inserts a speculum, which keeps the eyelids far apart and the eye wide open. The patient might however, move the eye with the speculum in place. This is prevented by the use of forceps, which grasps the skin of the eye below the eyeball and holds it firmly. This is generally held by an assistant of the operator. Another assistant holds a large magnifying glass which concentrates the light on the eye and illumines its interior.

The patient always undergoes the operation after having a rest. That is the reason the operation on Mr. Gladstone was performed early in the morning. This is the time of day invariably selected by oculists, because the patient is fresh from the bed and thoroughly rested. Oculists also prefer to perform the operation by artificial light, which seems to be softer and more congenial to the eye than the light of day.

A World reporter who called upon an eminent oculist in this city on Thursday evening enjoyed the rare opportunity of seeing the operation for cataract performed. In this instance a human eye, taken from a bottle of alcohol, was used in illustration, being placed in the mask or false face which oculists use for this purpose. The knife with which the first cut was made had a blade that was about an inch in length, sharpened on one edge with a very sharp point. As soon as the oculist began to work upon the eye it became apparent that that organ in the body is by no means as delicate as is commonly supposed. This was not because of the alcohol in which the specimen had been placed. "The eye is really well protected," said the doctor. "In the operation for cataract considerable muscular pressure is required. People generally think the eye is a bag of liquid contained in a thin film. As a matter of fact it is protected by a covering that is almost as tough as leather."

It was apparent when the first cut was made that the operator requires strong hands and fingers. The knife was run into the eye horizontally from the outside. After the first puncture it was pressed steadily through the center of the eye towards the nose, until it came out upon the other side. The coverings of the eye which were being cut seemed to be of the consistency of India rubber. The knife was inserted with its edge upward. Then the upward cut was made from this position the knife being worked backward and forward until it came out at the top of the eye. This left a sort of flap.

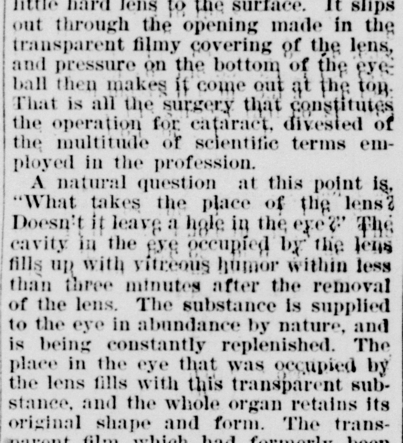


Gladstone Wearing His Eye-Shield.

The patient always reclines on his back and the flap remains in its natural position until the next instrument is inserted. This is really a long needle with a slight elbow on the end of which is a minute point projecting inward with a knife edge on its upper surface. The little knife which this instrument carries on its point is so small as almost to be invisible to the naked eye. Its purpose is to cut the sac containing the lens, which has thus far escaped the knife. This instrument is inserted through the cut which as just been made from the top and at an angle projecting outward. When its end has passed the center of the eye the operator changes the angle and gives the instrument a slight turn between the fingers so as to bring the little pointed knife inward. He now presses the latter into the lower part of the sac containing the lens and draws it sharply upward with his fingers.

The result of this is to sever the envelope of the lens and the liquid immediately begins to run out. A pressure of the finger on the outside of the eyeball is now all that is required to bring the little hard lens to the surface. It slips out through the opening made in the transparent filmy covering of the lens, and pressure on the bottom of the eyeball then makes it come out at the top. That is all the surgery that constitutes the operation for cataract, divested of the multitude of scientific terms employed in the profession.

A natural question at this point is, "What takes the place of the lens? Doesn't it leave a hole in the eye?" The cavity in the eye occupied by the lens fills up with vitreous humor within less than three minutes after the removal of the lens. The substance is supplied to the eye in abundance by nature, and is being constantly replenished. The place in the eye that was occupied by the lens fills with this transparent substance, and the whole organ retains its original shape and form. The transparent film which had formerly been the envelope or the lens folds back out of the way of its own accord, leaving the field clear and unobstructed from the retina at the extreme back of the eye through the iris, the interior chamber and the cornea. Thus the intervening obstruction formed by the affected lens and called the cataract, has been removed and the eye can see with its former vigor and clearness.



Cross Section of Eye—A Lens Which Is removed.—B-Retina.

WOUND UP HIS WATCH.

A Strange Interruption to a Wedding Ceremony.

"It is remarkable," said a prominent city clergyman yesterday, "with what nonchalance some bridegrooms go through the ceremony. The coolness and complacency with which some of the men who come to the parsonage to be married go through the thing area revelation to me, and make me believe I had no 'nerve' at all.

"Of course," he continued "the people who come unannouced to the parsonage to be married are generally of the plain sort. They dress plainly, and frequently have delightful fresh and original manners and ways of doing things. But you must acknowledge that even to a clergyman who has read the service over hundreds of trembling couples, it is rather startling to have the bridegroom, at the most solemn part take out his Waterbury watch and begin to wind it up in the most methodical way imaginable. But that is just what happened here last week. I was reading the formal charge to the man and woman, and reading it in a way that I considered most impressive and awe-inspiring. The bridegroom, who was a big lumbering fellow, followed me for a time with considerable interest. Then he suddenly took out his watch and began to wind it. I let him go on for a few seconds, and then I realized that it was a Waterbury, and might last all the rest of the ceremony. So I stopped short and looked severely at the man. He smiled at me in a friendly sort of way, but he didn't comprehend at all what was the matter—and all this time the steady click-click of the winder was to be heard.

"It was very mortifying to me that my dignity was not overwhelming enough to make that man stop short, but he didn't and I had to speak to him."—New York Tribune.

SHE WAS OVERCOME.

The Surgeon Polysyllabic Verbiage Was Too Much for the Virago.

Tired, after numerous calls to patients, who had broken noses, broken heads or broken hearts, one of Director Beitler's police surgeons was waiting the other day at a street corner in the Fourth ward for a horse-car, says the Philadelphia Press. He is a martyr to cold feet, and, as the car did not arrive, his teeth began to chatter and he entered a near-by dry-goods store and said to the proprietor:

"Good morning, madame. May I wait in this store until my car arrives?"

"Faix, an' Idon't know 'bout that. I don't want sthrange min in me shop. Git out!" said the woman addressed.

"But my feet are cold, and surely, in the name of charity——"

"Then war-r-m thim by walkin'. Git out!"

"Surely madame, you don't think I would steal anything. I could buy your store and all the rickety tenements around you, and have lots of money left over," said the surgeon, warmly.

"Steal, is it?' Faix, but I'm not so sure of that," exclaimed his critic.

Just then the surgeon saw his horsecar coming and he opened fire on the woman as follows:

"You infinitesimal creature of a mundane sphere locked in the depths of your inexhaustibleness, you vassal of an inffammatory oligarchy, whose word is latitudinarianism. Oterque quarterque beati quis onte ora patrum, Trojae sub moenibus altis!"

For once in her life the virago was "floored," and she listened respectfully ti the surgeon's Latin with her mouth open.

"Stay if ye wish, sur," she said at last, in quavering tones, "but don't swear in that way that makes me blood cur-r-dle!"

The surgeon fled. The foman had met her master.

The recent letter from the judge of awards on Baking Powders at the Chicago world's fair, exposing the fraudulent claim of a Chicago house that its baking powder had received the highest award for strength, purity, excellence, etc., is a scathing rebuke to those manufacturers of cheap baking powders who have no regard for the brain, but habitually seek, in their public announcements, to deceive consumers. The judge of awards states that no such award was given to the Chicago concern, and has notified it that it must cease publishing his name in connection with its false statements

SALT STICKS.

They Go Well With a Bit of Cheese and Also With More Beer.

A queer looking old man, carrying a large basket in one hand and a cane in the other hand, can be seen any day plodding along the German section of the East Side, where he has become a well-known figure. He travels from one saloon to another, selling "salt sticks," which is his menas of livelihood. For nearly twenty-five years he has been a conspicuous figure on the East Side, and from the profits derived from selling these "salt sticks" he has been enabled to support a large family. He does a good business because of his genial nature. He always has a kind word for everybody.

This industry of making "salt sticks" is practiced by but a few bakers, who dispose of them to these merchants cheap, and who in turn sell them for 2c a piece, or three for 5c. While the "salt sticks" or salzstange, as the Germans call it, is unknown in the American cafe, it is, and has been for a number of years, quite the thing with the German saloons. There was at one time quite a number of these "salt stick" merchants, but of late they have dwindled down to a few, among them being the old man who was one of the first in the field. The "salt stick" is a long piece of baked dough besprinkled with salt, which, while it makes it very tasty, also makes them very thirsty, thus benefiting the saloon keeper, whose customers are compelled to satisfy their thirst with more beer. But this does not serve to lessen the popularity of the "salt sticks." German pinochle players while playing their game and drinking their beer, eat them with a relish. No game of cards is complete without them.

They form a very tasty morsel when eaten with a piece of cheese. For this purpose they are cut in half and the cheese placed between them. They are called "salt stick sandwiches," and they are a great appetizer for beer.

Big Waterworks Projects Abroad.

A plan for supplying Paris with water from Lake Neufchatel is under consideration by the municipality. It involves the building of an aqueduct over 300 miles in length and at an estimated cost of $60,000,000. An earlier plan proposed to use Lake Geneva as a source of supply, the estimated cost being $100,000,000. The engineer of the Neufchatel plan proposes to tunnel the Jura Mountains and to give a head of 394 feet in Paris. One of the greatest engineering works of modern times is the artificial lake impounding the waters of the River Vyrawy, in Montgomeryshire, to supply Liverpool, sixty-eight miles distant. The lake has a storage capacity of 1,500,000,000 gallons, and power is given to supply water over a certain belt of country on each side of this line. Liverpool is thus placed on an equality as to water suply, with Glasgow, which has laid Lock Katrine under contribution, and with Manchester, which is doing the same with Thirlmere.—New York Tribune.

Beginning to See the Point.

"What have you to say to the charge of assaulting Michael Rafferty?" asked the judge.

"Oi licked 'im," replied Mr. Dolan, looking the court in the eye. An wid no disrespect to anybody its hoping Oi am that Oi done it good."

"Was there any provocation?"

"They wor thot same."

"What was it?"

"Oi hav a goat, yer anner; a foine animal, too. 'Does yer goat give milk?' says Rafferty to me. 'It does,' says Oi. 'Thin,' says he, 'it's batter milk.' 'It's as swate an' foine as any yo iver saw,' says Oi. 'Certainly, but it is buttermilk,' says he, and thin we came together. Though Oi mus' say, yer anner, that when Oi come to repate it over a few toimes an' consider the nature av the goat, Oi'm compelled to say Oi wer a bit hashty. Bedad if the court'll give me lave, O'll pologize to Rafferty, so I will."—Washington Star.

Vain Bounties to French Shipping.

The new French bounty laws which came into force at the beginning of 1893 are not having that anticipated effect on the French shipbuilding industry, nor are they at all increasing French trade. Indeed, it has been expressed at Bordeaux, that, notwithstanding the material assistance given by the French government, merchant shipping is still on the decrease from year to year. And can it be wondered at that this is so, when the shipping is overstocked to such an extent that many of the great companies are not paying more than 2 per cent on capital, while multitudes of tramps are actually in debt at the buoys at the Tyne and at the Wear. Speaking generally, the only people who are making money out of shipping are the managers by means of their commissions. With hulls and engines that are depreciating at the rate of 10 per cent per annum where does the profit come in, even with 6 per cent dividends?—Philadelphia Record.

Tin 1-200,000 of an Inch Thick.

Experiments have been made during the past few days at the Ellwood tin plate mill, the result of which will surprise the mechanical and industrial world. Superintendent Richards has been prosecuting this series of experiments with the assistance of several skilled workmen, and they have succeeded in rolling out several large sheets of tin to the thinness of the 200,000th of an inch. When it is considered that the difficulty of rolling gold plate to the 150,000th of an inch makes the process so very expensive, the feat of rolling tin plate to the 50,000th of an inch thinner is manifestly a remarkable achievement.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

JERUSALEM'S GROWTH.

The City Is Prospering, and Is Assuming New Commercial Importance.

The British Consul at Jerusalem in his latest report gives some interesting details respecting the present condition of the Holy City. It appears that buildings of various kinds continue to be erected in the vicinity and that the city is far outgrowing its former limits. On the western side houses have increased so rapidly within the last few years that quite a suburb has arisen where formerly there were fields and vineyards.

Every available piece of land is now being bought up by private persons or by benevolent societies and missions, and already the name of "Modern Jerusalem" has been given to this new quarter. Last year the first public garden was completed outside the Jaffa Gate, and the trade is generally increasing, especially that in Jaffa oranges, olive wood work (now an important local industry) and olive oil. The export of colocynth declined in consequence of a tithe levied on it by the authorities. It is gathered by the Arabs in the neighborhood of Gaza, where it grows wild.

An interesting enterprise which has recently been commenced is the collection of the bitumen which rises to the surface and floats about on the Dead Sea. Two sailing boats were taken by train from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and then conveyed by carts to the Jordan, where they were floated down the river to the Dead Sea, and they are now engaged in picking up the bitumen, which is in much request in Europe. The consul thinks it would be advantageous to trade with the inland districts if a steam launch and several lighters were placed on the Dead Sea to ferry across the produce of Moab which is a country rich in cereals, fruit and cattle. At present it is conveyed by caravans round the north or south end of the Dead Sea, entailing a journey of from four to five days. Kerak, the chief town of Moab, is now garrisoned with Ottoman troups, and authority is established there, so that if rapid communication were established the whole produce of Moab would find its way to Jerusalem and the coast.

What a Peddler Discovered.

The magnificent Larderel palace at Leghorn has a singular work of art in one of its numerous galleries. This is a huge coronet made of borax, and mounted on a high gilt pedestal, and the story attached to it is a very interesting one.

It begins a long way back, and the principal figure in it is a very ordinary-looking peddler. Wearied with his tramp, he took off his pack one day under the trees in the Maremma woods, and spread out his humble dinner of bread and meat. He was hungry enough, but even more tired than hungry, and while he was eating he went fast asleep. Down rolled the bread and meat on the ground, which certainly did not improve it; but the weary peddler would not have exchanged that delicious, restful sleep for the choicest viands on the grand duke's table.

Finally, however, he awoke and remembered that he was hungry. He could not afford to be squeamish, and picking up his neglected food, he began to eat it. Perhaps he had been dreaming of delicate turbot and macaroni, or turkey stuffed with chestnuts, for his bread and meat no longer tasted good, and he was unable to swallow the mouthful he had taken. Some queer change had passed over it while he was asleep, for it was actually bitter, and the poor man wondered who could have played him so shabby a trick.

But presently light began to dawn upon him. He was quite intelligent for a peddler, and his favorite study was chemistry. So he roused himself up and tasted a little of the earth on which his dinner had fallen. It was just as he anticipated, bitter, and scraping up a small quantity of it, he stowed it away in his pack. Then back he tramped to Leghorn as fast as his feet would carry him, without ever thinking of the journey he had already taken; and once in the city again, he went straight to a crony of his who was quite a learned chemist, and who had taught him all he knew of that interesting science.

Like other chemists, this one was quite accustomed to putting unpleasant-tasting things in his mouth, and he seemed to enjoy a pill of the peddler's earth as though it had been a choice bonbon. He knew at once that it would buy all the bonbons in Leghorn and a few other things besides. Yes, his humble friend was right in his suspicion. Soda and borax was there in great force, and the peddler could not do better than to buy up all that his savings would cover of the cheap land where his bread and butter had fallen.

Perhaps he had the money tied up in an old stocking that was kept in the corner cupboard, or perhaps he had buried it in some secret spot from prying eyes; but wherever it was, he speedily dislodged it, and bought the waste land at a very low price. He lost no time, either, in starting his manufactories, and, thanks to his knowledge of chemistry, he made a princely fortune. His descendants intermarried with the noblest families of Italy; and it was chiefly to borax that they owed their coronets, the honored this product of the earth in one of their finest palaces.

The moral of this subject is that a knowledge of chemistry sometimes leads to great discoveries; and if all students do not find soda and borax in unsuspected regions, they cannot fail to find much that it interesting and well worth the study.

Electricity in Fruits.

An article appeared recently in a French paper on the generation of electricity from various plants and fruits, and now the English journal, "Electricity," publishes a letter from R. W. Hill, a Manchester correspondent, who has stated that it is a mistake to think that a Frenchman discovered that electricity is generated during the ripening of fruits, for three years ago, he himself placed two platinum wires at the bottome and top of a nearly ripe melon and obtained a current, and connecting twelve melons in circuit to a bell, he got enough electricity to ring a bell. Assuming that electricity is generated through chemical reactions, Mr. Hill holds that in a very ripe fruit the conditions favorable to current production may be analogous to those existing in well known batteries. In a melon there are many organic acids, which act on platinum wires, and thus a modified natural battery, or rather an element, is formed. A long cucumber also generated a current, but it was very weak, and could be detected only by means of a sensitive galvanometer. Apples, pears, carrots and other fruits and vegetables were tried, but the melon was found to be the best generator. Mr. Hill says that although many will not be prepared to accept his statement, if they will try the melon experiment, placing the fruit on a glass plate they will be convinced of the fact he vouches for. He evidently has the courage of his opinions, for he maintains that a battery of 10,000 melons will produce electric current strong enough to drive an electric motor of two brake horse power.

Moonshiners Much Overrated.

"Moonshiners are the most overrated people in the world—except their captors," said a gentleman yesterday. "To read the newspaper accounts one would suppose that a deputy marshal takes his life in his hand every time he goes out to hunt these critters. As a matter of fact, the moonshiner is the yaller dog of the criminal breed and about as dangerous. Of course, once in a while a man gets hurt by them. If you will take the trouble to look into any report of the commissioner of internal revenue you will find very few lives lost at the hands of the moonshiners and a very small proportion of wounded. I know, for I've investigated the matter myself, and I was as much astonished when I ascertained the facts of the case as you can possibly be.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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An Impressive Warning.

"Didn't you hear that Mrs. Jones has eloped?"

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, she took an unfair advantage of her husband's indulgence in a bath to elope with another man, and the bereaved one expresses the conviction that she has been waiting for this opportunity for the last six months."

When, O When?

"Sh-h-h, child. Young people should be silent when older people are talking."

"Then, when shall young people talk, mamma? Old people are never silent."

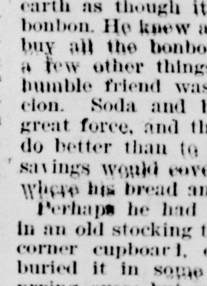
Progress of Time.

"What is going to happen when the foreign dukes have married all the American heiresses?"

"The duchesses will come over and marry all the American heirs."—Vogue.

The really short-sighted man is the man who cannot look within himself.—Galveston News.

OH, MY HEAD



Could be cured by STRONG'S HEADACHE KILLER. It relieves in twenty minutes, and contains no poison. For sale by druggists; or send your name or postal for free sample, or 25c for a full box to Goodrich & Jennings, Anoka, Minn.

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"Pride goeth before a fall" and a pipe before a fool.

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The cloud that comes with a great bluster is apt to bring little rain.

Some men seem to have been made out of dust that had gravel in it.—Ram's Horn.

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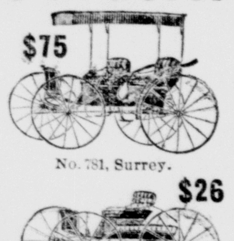
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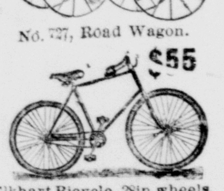
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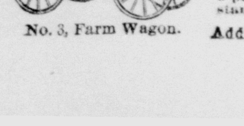












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Address **W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.**

That Floating Indebtedness.

The remarks of the Journal in its issue of June 14 in regard to the floating indebtedness of this city were somewhat misleading in that no explanation was given regarding the resources at hand to take care of the orders issued, and also regarding the character of many thousands of dollars of these orders, and the DISPATCH has been requested to set the matter right as far as possible from information from the books of the city clerk and city treasurer. On June 7th, 1894, there were orders outstanding to the amount of $29,697.08, or in other words the city had overdrawn its account to that amount. Included in this amount were paving orders which had been issued to pay for the work of improvements to the sum of $8,028.62, and which cannot rightfully be termed a tax against the city as this entire sum, less $1,500 for two crossings, is assessed against the abutting property and must be paid into the city treasury by the owners thereof as taxes, and the property is in the heart of the city. When this work was done the city had to guarantee the payment and the orders were issued accordingly and dated ahead. Included also in this list of floating orders is the sum of $4,074.18 for improvements at the electric light station and which if placed where they rightfully belong do not come under the head of a burden of taxation. When the present council took their seats and oath of office they found themselves the custodian of an electric light plant for which the city had paid the enormous sum of $60,000, totally inadequate for the demands upon it and in a demoralized condition. The council viewed the matter from a business standpoint and came to the conclusion that the only thing for them to do in order to protect the city's interest was to put the plant in first class condition, add another dynamo and arrange so as to be able to furnish all who desired incandescent lights in order to bring a revenue into the city treasury. This was done at an expense of between $8,000 and $10,000, and today the city clerk informs us that $750 per month is being paid into the treasury by consumers. The cost of running the plant is $205 per month leaving a balance of $545. The orders issued to meet this indebtedness were made payable monthly each order being for $400 and already $3,954.08 has been paid, leaving the sum above mentioned, the last order of which does not mature until July 1, 1895. This amount cannot be included as a tax upon the people as the amount collected each month pays the orders when they mature, and if after this indebtedness has been cleared up $400 per month from this same source is laid aside in 15 years it will pay off the $60,000 of bonds which were issued to pay for the plant originally. Taking these two items together, paving orders, less $1500 for crossings, and electrict light improvement orders, making $10,775.17, from the floating orders as they appear, $29,697.08, and we have the sum of $18,921.89 which can rightfully be said to be the floating indebtedness.

To meet this indebtedness the county treasurer turned over to the city treasurer yesterday the sum of $7995.73, aside from the sinking fund and paving tax collected, which, together with the fifteen saloon licenses payable July 1st, amounting to $7500, makes $15,495.73. The city treasurer has on hand $1,375.11 to take up paving orders due July 1st, which in the aggregate will reduce the amount of the city orders outstanding on that date to about $2,000.

On July 1st, 1893, the city treasurer redeemed $5000 of city bonds six months before they were due, thus saving in interest $175, from the sinking fund, and to-day there is $1,425.74 to the credit of that fund. The city is also getting its street lights of which no mention has been made, which at the lowest estimate would cost $3,000 per annum. Taking all these matters into consideration, the city is in as good or better condition financially than it has been for a number of years, and there was no necessity to scatter the report broadcast over the state that Brainerd was on the verge of bankruptcy. Brother Stivers was once mayor of this city, and at that time, in 1890, there was as wide a field for municipal reform regarding expenses, etc., as ever existed. It was under that administration that two of the prominent city officials were found short in their accounts to a large amount, and no system of bookkeeping was carried on in the city clerk's office whereby the accounts between the clerk and treasurer could be checked up, in fact it was the most careless state of affairs that could possibly exist, there was no sinking fund and if we remember correctly no sinking fund commissioners, yet he made no effort then to inaugurate reform. Now look at the reform that has been inaugurated in that respect under the present administration. The accounts at the city clerk's office between himself and the treasurer are kept as correctly and in as concise a form as are the accounts of any bank in this city, and he can show you at a moment's notice just how the city stands financially, and if there are any doubting Thomases who do not believe the figures produced are correct, we would ask them to call on Mr. Farrar at the clerk's office and ascertain for themselves.

The DISPATCH has always favored a conservative policy regarding the city's government from a moral standpoint, and we believe it is the only paper in the city that ever favored the election of a mayor on a reform platform, as our files will show, and we do not desire now to be regarded as opposed to any movement that will better the city morally, always considering that conservative action will do more towards effecting that end than extreme measures. But when it comes to the matter of "reform in municipal expenses" and the city is paraded before the public in the light that the people are about to have their property confiscated through taxation, it is time to make a "kick," so to speak, especially when the business of the city of Brainerd today is being carried on in as business like manner as any city in the state, and much better than two-thirds of them.

Our New Railroad.

Active work has been commenced on the new railroad and hundreds of men have been in the city this week looking for work, in fact there are more men flocking here than there are places for. Wages are as low as $1.25 per day and $3.50 per week is charged for board. A large number of teams from St. Paul and St. Cloud have passed through the city to go up on the line.

Speaking or the new railroad, the construction of which has just commenced, the Pioneer Press says:

The resources of Minnesota are inexhaustible and the financial depression cannot disturb the local confidence of her capitalists in the future. The only railroad construction undertaken this year in this part of the country begins this week in Minnesota from a point ten miles north of Brainerd on the old Brainerd & N. M. forty-five miles northeast to Leech Lake, which is the center of the magnificent pine territory. Foley Bros. & Guthrie of St. Paul have received the contract to build this line, which will be known as the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota, at a cost of over $200,000.

The contract secured by the successful bidders covers all of the work of clearing and grubbing, all grading and the building of all box culverts. The amount of bridging that it will be necessary to build is very small, and nothing will be done toward letting that part of the work until the grading is practically completed. What bridges there are will be short pile bridges. The total amount to be graded is about forty-two miles, and the contract of Foley Bros. & Guthrie covers the whole of this. The work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The track laying contract will not be let until the grade is ready. The whole work will be finished and the road in running order in time to bring out the logs of next seasons cut.

Before Saturday there will be between five hundred and a thousand men at work, most of the laborers being now engaged at the pineries. The contract was let June 13th, and the road must be completed by October 1, when the logging begins. The roadbed and track will be built for a permanent standard road, which will be used for all kinds of traffic.

The construction of the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota will be a direct practical benefit to the Twin cities, as all the timber carried over it will be floated from Brainerd down the Mississippi to these places, where it will be manufactured. There is now a road running forty miles north of Brainerd, known as the Brainerd & Northern, the first ten miles of which will be used by the Brainerd & Northern Minnesota, the remaining track being torn up and many of the rails being utilized in construction of the new track. The former road belonged to the Northern Mill Company of Minneapolis, and was built as a logging road four or five years ago. The timber alang this line has been nearly exhausted, and the new line will run in a northeasterly direction to Leech lake, in which territory the Minnesota Logging company, which succeeded the Northern Mill company last year and which builds the road, has purchased between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 feet of timber which supply will not be exhausted for fifteen years at least. The annual output will be about 47,000,000 feet, every foot of which will be sent to St. Paul and Minneapolis, except perhaps a limited amount which will be manufactured at a large mill in Brainerd, which is owned by some of the members of the company, and which was formerly the property of the Northern Mill Company. Negotiations have been going on for a year for the purchase of the timber tracts around Leech Lake.

A DEMOCRATIC committee has been appointed for Cass county by Mayor Hemstead, at the request of the democratic central committee, consisting of C. C. Kelley, M. H. Seelye, W. H. Haymor, Arne Welsness and W. W. Bryant.

A MOVE is being made by Grand Rapids republicans to have the congressional nominee pledge himself to use his efforts in removing the St. Cloud land office to that place. The Brainerd Baldwin democrats can probably give the Grand Rapids republicans a few pointers on land office removal promises.

THE republicans of Itasca held their convention on Tuesday and elected an anti-Dunn delegation to the state convention although uninstructed. This was to be expected as the pine barrons of Minneapolis control that county and they are working hard to defeat the people's candidate. If the pine land ring succeed in defeating R. C. Dunn for the nomination it will be a blight upon the republican party of this state.

The lumbermen of Minneapolis will heafter keep their logs above Brainerd until they are needed below and will settle with drivers at the point where they bring the logs out into the Mississippi instead of paying for the driving of the logs over the dam at this point.

Endeavor to Attend This.

The great Christian Endeavor convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 11th to 15th. It will be a grand and enthusiastic gathering of young Christian workers. For all attending from St. Paul and Minneapolis or north thereof, "The Burlington" is the line. Buy your tickets via that route.

Legal Notices.

(First publication May 11.)

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred thirty nine and 53-100 dollars, ($539.53) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain Mortgage duly executed and delivered by Edwin Halladay and Maria Halladay to The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, bearing date the 7th day of October A. D. 1887, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1887, at 9:05 o'clock A. M., in Book G of Mortgages, on page 455, the said mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount secured by said mortgage due and payable, and the mortgagors being in default for more than six months dues, interest and premium, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore. notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The west half of lot number five (5) of block number three (3) in the Town of East Brainerd, according to the plat of said East Brainerd of record in the Registry of Deeds of said Crow Wing County with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes if any, on said premise, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 7th, A. D. 1894.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

(First publication May 18, 1894.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 11, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on June 29, 1894, viz:

EDWARD HEBERLING,

H. E. No. 13852 for the se¼ section 2, township 45 range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Sylvester Heath, Thomas C. Pointon, William E. Garlinghouse, P. O. address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minn., and W. W. Mulholland, P. O. address, Deerwood, Crow Wing County Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication May 25.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Cass.

District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

Safety Fund National Bank, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Minneapolis Trust Company, as Receiver of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, First National Bank, Nevada, Missouri, Hancock County National Bank, Carthage, Illinois, Peoples Bank of Waseca, The Merchants and Miners Bank, The Superior Savings Bank, The First National Bank of Lake Linden, Michigan, C. C. Chapman, C. J. Chapman, and Robert C. Chapman as partners as The Chapman Banking Company, M. Scanlan and G. A. Davis, Co-Plaintiffs,

vs.

SUMMONS.

Charles Evans Holt, Samuel P. Snider, Ella A. Snider, Austin F. Kelley, Lucy B. Kelley and Union National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Edwin Wallace as sole surviving partner of the co-partnership and firm of E. G. and E. Wallace, Charles N. Prouty, John Dobson and James Dobson as copartners as John and James Dobson, and the Northern Trust Company as Receiver of the property of Samuel P. Snider, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the City of Brainerd, County of Crow Wing, in the said State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on Messrs. Cobb & Wheelwright at their office, No. 421, Guaranty Loan Building in the City of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated May 10th, 1894.

COBB AND WHEELWRIGHT, Attorneys for Safety Fund National Bank, Fitchburg, Massachusetts.
BROOKS AND HENDRIX, Attorneys for First National Bank, Nevada, Missouri, Hancock County National Bank, Carthage, Illinois, and Peoples Bank of Waseca.
SHAW AND CRAY, Attorneys for the Merchants and Miners Bank, The Superior Savings Bank and the First National of Lake Linden, Michigan.
YOUNG, FISH AND DICKINSON, Attorneys for Chapman Banking Company.
BENTON, ROBERTS AND BROWN, Attorneys for G. A. Davis.
REA, HUBACHECK AND HEALEY, Attorneys for M. Scanlan.
HALE, MORGAN & MONTGOMERY, Attorneys for Minneapolis Trust Company as Receiver.

(First publication May 11.)

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred ninety-nine and 63-100 dollars ($599.63) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by O. Ed. Anderson and Sarah Anderson to The Brainerd Co-Operative Building and Loan Association bearing date the 6th day of December, A. D. 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., in book I of mortgages, on page 189, the mortgagors being in default "$126.45" ten month's dues, interest, premium, and the mortgagee having elected to consider the whole amount secured by said mortgage due and payable, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Forty-six (46) feet off the west side of lot number nine (9) in block number two (2) in Schmeltz's Addition to East Brainerd, according to the plat of said addition of record in the Registry of Deeds of said county with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated May 7th, A. D. 1894.

BRAINERD CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

BAKERY

—AND—

Confectionery Store!

6th St., near Roller Rink.

Ice Cream by the Dish, or Quantity.

Hot Rolls every Day.

Bread, Cakes, Pies.

Fruit, Candies and Lemonade.

Give us a call and we will endeavor to give satisfaction.

MRS. M. A. ORTH.

Legal Notices.

(First Publication June 15.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred and sixty-four and 30-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Nelson E. Tuttle and Phoebe A. Tuttle, his wife, mortgagors, to George F. Burton, mortgagee, bearing date the 14th day of July, A. D., 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1891, at 3:20 o'clock p. m., in Book "J" of mortgages, on page 69; and the further sum of two and 50-100 dollars insurance premium, paid by said mortgagee, and made a part of the said mortgage debt according to the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-one (21) twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) of block numbered ten (10), in Howes & Spalding's Addition to the City of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Crow Wing county, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county, or his deputy, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 14th, A. D. 1894.

GEORGE F. BURTON,
Mortgagee.

MCCLENAHAN & MANTOR,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Brainerd, Minn.

(First publication May 11.)

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and dated March 10th A. D. 1891 by Emile Gelinas and Josephine Gelinas, his wife, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London, Limited, mortgagee, and duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1891, at ten o'clock and thirty minutes A. M. in Book I, of Mortgages on page 620, conveying and mortgaging the following described land lying and being in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit:—The north half (½) of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section thirty-five (35) of township forty-three (43) range thirty-two (32) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

There was due on said mortgage debt on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1893, the sum of five hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty-four cents ($583.44), and said mortgagee had, besides the security herein mentioned, other security for said debt, which security was duly advertised for sale, and duly sold, and after paying the costs and disbursements of said sale, left remaining the sum of ninety-two dollars and thirty cents ($92.30) to apply on said debt and the interest thereon, and at the time of said sale, left still due and owing said mortgagee the sum of four hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-one cents ($494.21). There is claimed to be now due thereon, and is actually due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of five hundred and ten dollars and one cent ($510.01), which includes four hundred and ninety-four dollars and twenty-one cents ($494.21) principal, and fifteen dollars and eighty cents ($15.80) interest.

And whereas, it is stipulated in said mortgage that in case of default in the payment of principal or interest or any part thereof when due, then and in that case, the said mortgagee might declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage due and payable at once.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest, and the said mortgagee has elected to declare the whole sum due,

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fee stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the sheriff of the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, at the front door of the county court house, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on Saturday the 23rd day of June A. D. 1894, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from date of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 7th A. D. 1894,

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED,
Mortgagee.

HOWELL W. YOUNG,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
Nos. 402-6 Globe Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

(First Publication June 22.)

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred, eighty-one and 62-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert P. Riggs, widower, mortgagor, to Mrs. Mary H. Keller, mortgagee, bearing date the 22nd day of September, 1893, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on the 28th day of September, 1893, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., in Book E of mortgages, on page 507, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The west 50 feet of lots 13 to 18, of block 287, in First Addition to the town (now city) of Brainerd, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the Registry of Deeds for Crow Wing county, Minnesota, in Crow Wing County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in said county and state, on the 4th day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one hundred, eighty-one and 62-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated June 21, A. D. 1894.

MRS. MARY H. KELLER,
Mortgagee.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney.

(First publication May 25.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 19 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman Clerk of Dist. Court. at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday June 30, 1894, viz:

ORLANDO STEELE,

H. E. No. 14247, for the nw¼ Sec. 8, Twp. 133. Range 30.

He names the following witness to prove his continous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Arthur Miller and Frank L. McClellan, P. O. address Pillager, Cass Co., Minn., John Doniyan, P. O. Motley, Morrison Co., Minn, William Tice. P. O. Pillager, Cass Co., Minn,

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication May 11.)

Default having been made in the payment of $23.02 which is due at the date of this notice on the mortgage made, dated and delivered by William Roberts and Susannah Roberts, his wife, to Henry J. Dane, on the 6th day of April, 1893, to secure the payment of $388.78, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 7th day of April 1893, at three o'clock P. M., in Book "E" of mortgages, on page 453; the premises described in said mortgage, to-wit: The south-east quarter of Section Eight, in township forty-three and range thirty-one, in said county, will be sold at public auction by the sheriff of said county at the front door of the court house in the City of Brainerd in said county, at 1 o'clock p. m. on the 25th day of June, 1894, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and the costs of sale, including the sum of $25.00 attorney's fees, as provided in said mortgage.

Dated, May 7th, 1894.

HENRY J. DANE,
Mortgagee, LeSueur, Minn.

(First publication June 15.)

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota, County of Crow Wing. } In Probate Court Special Term. June 11, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin Y. Farrar, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Arthur C. Farrar of said county.

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate office in the City of Brainerd, on the following days, viz: On the first Monday of each month for six successive months, commencing Monday July 2nd, 1894.

It is further ordered that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Brainerd Dispatch a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., the 11th day of June, A. D. 1894. By the Court:

MILTON McFADDEN,
[Seal.] Judge of Probate.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney for Petitioner.

BANKRUPT SALE!

Sixth Street, next door South of Walter's Shoe Store.

I am now offering for sale a good general stock of

DRY GOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING!

For Whatever They Will Bring.

These Goods Are

A BANKRUPT STOCK,

AND MUST BE SOLD,

This sale will not last long. Call early while stock is complete.

You Will Save Money.

J. S. GARDNER.

C. D. JOHNSON,

DRUGGIST,

No. 4, Cale Block, Front Street.

Electric Belts,
Sponges, Toilet Articles
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

FINE CIGARS, STATIONERY.

ELEGANT SODA WATER!

J. R. SMITH,

Fire Insurance!

Real Estate,

LOANS

Rents and Collections.

SLEEPER BLOCK.

Brainerd, - Minn.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President.
LEON E. LUM, Vice President,
G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $200,000
Paid up Capital, - - *$50,000.*
Surplus, - - - - *$30,000.*

Business accounts invited.

The Pine City Ice Co.

Is now prepared to furnish

ICE!

In any quantity to customers in all parts of the city at

Reasonable Prices!

Leave orders with

P. G. FOGLESTROM,
Post-office Box 1844.

Ice for Family Use, $1.50 per Month

For the Season.

SNOW & SNOW.

We would be glad to tell you how to save your money and make it earn you good pay if you will call.

Do you know that your house is liable to burn? We would like to pay you for it if it should.

We will attend to any legitimate and honorable business for you, if you will pay us. See?

Room 11, Bank Block.

BICYCLES No agents. We sell from catalogue at **Wholesale Prices. Ship for examination before sale.** Ours at $44 same as agents sell for $75, ours at $55 same as agents sell for $100, ours at $80 wood-rims, 25 lbs., same as any $125 wheel. 12 styles $16 to $80.



ACME ROADSTER $55

Guaranteed same as agents sell for $75 to $100.

ACME ROAD RACER, 25 lbs. WOOD-RIMS, $80.

Perfect lines, perfect steering, perfect adjustment. Guaranteed same as agents sell for $125 and $135. Written warranty with every machine. Every time you buy a bicycle through an agent you pay $30 to $50 more than our wholesale price for same quality. It costs about as much to sell bicycles through agents and dealers as it does to make them. Let prudence and economy suggest the better way and buy from us direct at wholesale prices.

Illustrated Catalogue free.

Acme Cycle Company,
ELKHART, IND.

A Multitude of Counsel.

The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that a remedy which has proved efficient in the hands of the skillful practioner, a remedy prepared by him as the result of years of observation and experience, for the treatment of disease in individual cases, may, if placed by the same practitioner within the reach of the reading public, be instrumental in curing many who otherwise have remained ignorant of it. "True" you say, "but there are so many remedies, how are we to choose?" Let us suggest one remedy for your investigation, THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT of

Drs. Starkey & Palen,

Write for their book of 200 pages, a treatise on Compound Oxygen, with numerous testimonials and records of surprising cures. Book sent free.

Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch street, Phila., Pa.; 120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal. 66 Church street, Toronto, Can. Consultation free.

HOW A [illegible] WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NEW STAGE LINE!

BRAINERD
—TO—
CROSS LAKE.

Commencing Monday, January 1, 1894.

Stage leaves Brainerd for Cross Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Passengers, Baggage and Express Carried.

Charges Reasonable.

J. E. WHITE, Prop.

FOR THE—

BEST BREAD, CAKES AND PIES

—Call on the—

EAST BRAINERD BAKERY.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

—You will be more than pleased.—

GOODS FIRST-CLASS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Goods Delivered

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

D. MAHONEY, PROP.

175 Kindred St

L. W. CHASE,
PROPRIETOR

The Bodega.

Sleeper Block, Front Street.

Finest in all Points of any Saloon in the Northwest.

IMPORTED—
WINES, LIQUORS
AND CIGARS.

BILLIARD AND POOL PARLOR
In Connection

COME IN AND SEE US.

JAS. H. KELEHAN

—Dealer in—

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Cor sixth and Laurel.

We keep nothing but the finest goods and Guarantee Satisfaction.

Drop in any time as we will make it pleasant for you.

JAS. H. KELEHAN

THE
Wisconsin Central Lines,
RUN

Two fast trains daily between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin, making connection in Chicago with all lines running east and south.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canadian provinces.

For full information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent or

JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. Ag't, Milwaukee, Wis.

CALL AT

The Dispatch!

FOR JOB WORK.

All Work Guaranteed.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.

Real Estate Agent,

Improved and Unimproved Property

FOR SALE,

In various parts of the City.

HOUSES for SALE

J. F. DORAN

Carries a Full Line of

Fresh AND Salt Meats

EAST FRONT STREET.

Fish & Game in their Season.

Armor Brand, Kansas City Beef.

Give us a Call. Orders taken and delivered. Remember the place.

Fresh Butter and Egg.

THE UNION

BI-CHLORIDE OF GOLD CO.

Of Brainerd, Minn.

Cale Block, Front Street.

W. J. BAIN. Manager.

For The Cure Of

The Liquor Habit

OPIUM AND TOBACCO.

Correspondence Solicited. Our business is carried on in a Strictly Confidential Manner.

C. B. WHITE,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

This is What We Carry:

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wood Stock and

Builders' Hardware,

Also Skates, Glass, Rope, Tools of all Kinds, Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, hand sleds. Sled and wagon shop work of all kinds done promptly. Call on us.

I. U. WHITE, Manager.

No. 32 Laurel St.

J. C. CONGDON

CARRIES THE

Finest and Most Compelte Line of



Wall Paper

Outside the Twin Cities

Specialty on Pressed Goods. These goods are made in a great variety of colors and designs, are printed in oil colors and are an exceedingly desirable low relief decoration for all classes of rooms.

WILL DISCOUNT ST. PAUL PRICES.

ROSTAD, BANE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

Skandinavian Meat Market!

Fifth Street, Near Stratton House.

Choice Cuts Kansas City Beef.

Everything Usually Kept in a First-Class Market. Free delivery.

ROSTAD, BANE & CO.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland. }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1894 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate. H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

Geo. Putz is back from his trip to Stevens Point, Wis.

Mrs. P. F. Mauer went to St. Paul yesterday on a visit.

Fresh crackers and cookies received at McGinn's this week.

G. M. Walker returned from Glendive Mont. last night.

Mrs. T. W. Crawford has returned from her visit at Missoula.

Master Mechanic Bean and wife returned from St. Paul today.

Don't overlook the bargans McGinn is offering in all kinds of groceries

Bottled pickles for picnic parties, 15 cents at McGinn's. Something new and nice.

Mr. and Mrs. Quaife, of Elkhart Ind., are the guests of E. C. Smith, of Perch lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Guthre have a new girl baby at their house since Saturday last.

C. P. McLean is now the local agent for the Minneapolis Brewing Co. in this city.

Mrs. J. H. Kelehan and children went to Granite Falls yesterday to visit with relatives.

FOR SALE.—A Columbian bicycle, '92, in good repair and will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office.

John J. Kennedy is in the city from Red Wing where he has been engaged in the saloon business for some time past.

The ladies of the Congregational church cleared over $30 at the lawn supper on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Adam Forepaugh's circus will exhibit in Brainerd, Saturday, July 7th, the advertising car having arrived this morning.

Jack Osborn, known in this city in an early day as "Little Jack, the barber" arrived last night from Michigan City, Ind.

Pure Java coffee, the finest article in the market just opened at McGinn's. Also a superior brand of Java and Mocha coffee.

The Brainerd and West Superior base ball teams will cross bats at the fair grounds on Sunday, June 24. An exciting game is promised.

The Effie Ellsler Co. presented an excellent play to a very poor house here Wednesday evening. Brainerd people evidently do not appreciate a good performance.

Rates to the republican state convention at St. Paul have been fixed at one and one-third fare good going July 10 and 11 and returning up to and including the evening of July 12.

Sneak thieves burglarized the house of the Salvation Army officers on Kingwood street Tuesday night taking a small sum of money and other articles. The ladies were absent at the time.

An old folks entertainment will be given in the opera house July 3d. There will be a good programme consisting of one, two, three and four parts, tunes by all "ye menne and womenne" singers.

H. A. Westfall is in the city from Kansas City visiting his sons, E. M. and J. R. Westfall. The gentleman is in his 81st year and is active and healthy for a man of that age. He will remain for some time.

A festival and supper will be given by the Dorcas Society at Janen's hall in Southeast Brainerd on Friday evening July 6th and a general invitation is extended. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the poor and needy. Supper 25 cents.

On Monday night with the assistance of capenter tools stolen from W. W. Winter's shop in East Brainerd thieves effected an entrance into Ed. H. White's gun store but were scared away before they fairly got to work. Mr. White hearing them and making his appearance.

A grand Fourth of July celebration will occur at Long Lake on the Noka Sebie south of Peter Albert's, which will be in charge of the Swedish Lutheran church society, Pastor Grove delivering the address. An auction of fancy articles by the Ladies' Aid society will begin at 10 a. m.

A. E. Veons jewelry store was broken into last night and in the neighborhood of $150 worth of goods stolen. Access was gained by breaking out a light of glass in the front door. Mr. Veon says if the parties who are after his stock will let him know he will give them the key so they will not have to tear the building down.

The annual picnic of the railroad employes occurs tomorrow and at 6 o'clock the train will leave Brainerd for Glenwood accompined by the Third Regiment band. The train will be made of twelve passenger coaches and three cabooses and it is expected that every seat will be occupied. The train bearing Staples excursionists will be run over the cut-off and will not come this way. A very fine time is expected as every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of the participants.

Returned the Wheel.

Monday afternoon some person stole a Columbian bicycle belonging to W. S. McClenahan from the rear of the Bodega. It was at first though that some one had played a practical joke on the owner of the wheel but as no trace of it was found for a day or two Mr. McClenahan made up his mind that he had seen the last of it. On Wednesday noon, however, Chief Barron received the bicycle by express from Ft. Ripley with the following note attached in an envelope:

"Operator Ft. Ripley: Please forward as local freight this wheel to the chief of police, Brainerd. The party that had this wheel did not intend to keep it so long, nor did he, as you may plainly see, intend to steal it. Chief, please give this wheel to the owner, I will pay him for all damages it he will give me time. I, the writer of this note, am not the man that borrowed the wheel but I send it as directed. Yours very truly, 'till you hear from me again."

Mr. McClenahan has concluded not to let the matter drop and is out in a circular offering $50 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the party who stole the wheel. According to the cyclometer which was attached the wheel had been ridden 67 miles, and it was somewhat the worse for wear.

Law and Order League.

The gentlemen who have actively interested themselves in organizing a reform movement in this city met at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Tuesday evening at which time the special committee, provided for at the meeting held June 12, and consisting of the following gentlemen, W. G. Percy, Benjamin Benson, A. E. Pennell, Solomon Johnson and J. M. Hays, made the following report:

Brainerd, June 19, '94.

Your committee beg leave to recommend as follows:

1st. That this organization be known as the "Citizens Law and Order League of Brainerd."

2nd. That the affairs of said law and order league shall be conducted by an executive committee of eleven electors, appointed as follows:

Each ward shall hold a mass meeting at some place that may be designate, and elect a ward committee of five electors whose duty it shall be to look after the best interests of said law and order league in their respective wards.

3rd. The chairman of said executive committee shall be elected by the electors in mass meeting on Tuesday evening, June 19th, 1894, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings of said executive committee and to appoint the convenors for the ward meetings, and the chairman and secretary of said ward committee shall constitute the membership of the executive committee.

4th. We further recommend that the following resolution, adopted at the last general meeting, be the ground work upon which this organization works.

"That it is the sense of this meeting, that the interest of good municipal government in this city can best be promoted by the union of all citizens, irrespective of party, who believe:

1st, That the affairs of this city should be administered upon strict business principles.

2d, That the laws, state and municipal, should be strictly enforced.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. C. SMALL, Chairman.

Upon motion the report of the committee was accepted and adopted after discussion, and Mr. J. C. Small was elected chairman, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

A very enjoyable occasion was the visit of Brig. Gen'l McDonald to Brainerd Div. No. 7, U. R. K. P., on Friday evening last who came to the city in an official capacity in company with Major H. D. Powers, of Grand Rapids the latter being a member of the Brainerd organization. The members of the Division in full dress uniform and headed by the Third Regiment band formed in front of the Armory on Sixth street and marched to the Arlington hotel where the visitors were taken in charge and escorted to the lodge room. Here Gen. McDonald inspected the Division and found everthing in proper conditon, after which the lodge took a recess and listened to the glowing description given by the gentleman in regard to the coming encampment at Washington during the last week in August and at which many of the Brainerd Sir Knights expect to be in attendance. In the meantime an elaborate luncheon had been prepared in the banquet hall, some forty covers being laid, and at mid-night the members and their distinguished guests partook of the substantial "feed," during which time came pleasing remarks from many of those gifted in oratory. Brainerd Division is second to none in the state and received some very high compliments from Gen. McDonald in the course of his remarks.

The Lumberman says that Minneapolis lumbermen are now confronted with the question as to just how many logs they want turned over the Brainerd dam for the season's sawing. Only so many can be sawed this summer and with the large number left over in the store boom between here and Brainerd it won't take many additional new logs to suffice for the season. The old logs must be sawed first for the longer they remain in water, of the less value they become. The intention now is to bring down to the mills the old logs and only turn below Brainerd such additional logs as will be needed, and at the same time, when the drives on the tributary streams come out onto the Mississippi they will be left at the place where they come into the main river, and the river above Brainerd will not be driven until late in the summer. Minneapolis lumbermen are going slow on the log question and are not going to take any chances on any of them going over the falls at the first high water next spring.

Greatest in the West.

The Brainerd & Northern Minnesota Railway company, the greatest logging railway in the west, has had the good fortune of being granted a right of way through the Leech Lake reservation. At least that right has been voted the road by the senate and it is expected that the house will pass the bill without serious trouble.—Lumbermen.

Killed by a Team.

The body of R. R. McDonald was brought to the city last night from Ten Mile Lake, 65 miles up on the Leech Lake road, and the remains will be buried to-day. The man was in the employ of E. W. Backus as driver, and was with a surveying party. He was alone when the accident happened, but it is supposed that in hitching up the horses they became unmanageable and cramped the wagon over on to him, dragging him some distance when they became tangled up and stopped. When the party found McDonald he was standing up and said "I am done for" as soon as they came in sight. When asked how the accident happened he said "the wagon struck me" and drew his hand across his left breast, indicating where he was hurt, and expired without saying another word. An examination showed that he was terribly crushed about the breast and side. He was a single man about 45 years of age, and has a brother living in Minneapolis, but he could not be found and the burial will take place here.

Brainerd Will Celebrate.

This city will have a Fourth of July celebration providing the citizens will be public spirited enough to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist St. Andrews Society in making the affair a success. The members of that organization have taken hold of the matter because no move was being made by any one to observe the day, and not because there is any prospect of financial benefit in the effort. It is desired to have a grand industrial parade in the forenoon, and the business men in general should encourage this, and do all in their power to help make it a presentable effort. In the afternoon there is to be a base ball game, Scotch games, wrestling matches, sword exercises and horse races at the fair grounds. This, of course will depend upon the interest taken in the move by the citizens and they certainly should not be behind their neighbors in the matter of patriotism. Let the eagle scream in Brainerd on July 4th, and let the people have a chance to spend their money at home instead of having to go elsewhere to properly celebrate.

Report of Deerwood School for the Year Ending June 15, 1894.

PUPILS.	History	Geography	Grammar	Arithmetic	Orthography	Writing	Reading	Department
Mabel Patterson	98.5	100	98	90	96	96	100	100
Culver Adams	95	99.8	99.5	85	92	94	97	99
Agnes Erickson	89.5	85	80	85	76	95	100	100
Jay McCarvil	91.5	85	87.5	83.5	64	85	90	95
Nellie McCarvill	94.5	97	....	73	72	85	80	95
Charlie Engman	90.5	95	....	96	61	88	85	95
Charlie Carlsen	95	98	96	90	72	95	....	100
Oscar Carlsen	85	90	....	88	....	85	90	100
Lena Olsen	89	87	....	....	....	87	85	100
Della Behimer	90	87	94	95	....	94	90	100
Godfrey Crone	87	86	83	75	60	85	80	100
Jessie Whitteh	67.8	95	92.5	80	64	90	95	100
Hannah Crone	....	90	86	77.5	52	80	82	100
Mary Engman	....	92	85	70	....	85	80	100
Salisbury Adams	....	100	....	89	84	92	99	98
Tommy Patterson	....	100	....	91	84	90	93	100
Bertha Olson	....	82	....	89	92	94	95	100
Issac Salt	....	80	....	90	88	92	96	99
Belle Whitten	....	90	....	98	76	92	90	95
Clare'e Archibald	....	80	....	80	33	16	90	85	90
Emma Olson	....	75	....	100	....	85	80	80	100
Mollie Selander	....	....	....	....	....	84	75	95
Albert Brand	....	70	....	98	....	80	90	92	100
Doug. Archibald	....	50	....	60	....	90	88	88	100
Albert Olson	....	76	....	90	....	85	80	90	100
Betty Brand	....	60	....	50	....	80	80	80	95
Arthur Rasch	....	50	....	60	....	85	80	80	100
Adaline Selander	....	....	....	70	....	87	80	80	100
Victor Anderson	....	80	....	85	....	88	70	85	98

Mabel Patterson secured the greatest number of head marks in the "A" spelling class, Culver Adams in the "B" class, Tommy Patterson in the "C" class, and Albert Olson in the "D" class. The contest in the different classes, however, was very close, the honor being awarded to the above members by a few marks only. During the year 41 pupils were enrolled 37 of whom went long enough to draw public money. The average daily attendance for the year was a fraction over 25.

FRANK M. COOK.
Teacher.

Poundmaster Elected.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening with a full board excepting Ald. Parker.

Mayor Hemstead presented a communication regarding the arrest of Jack Burns by Officer Hurley as follows, which was accepted and filed:

To the President and Alderman of the City Council:

In the matter of the arrest of J Burns by Officer Hurley I have the honor to report that I investigated the matter the following day, June 1, and after listening to both sides and questioning many eye witnesses, I came to the conclusion that Hurley did not use unnecessary force in taking Burns to the lockup. Burns was very abusive and showed fight all the way, encouraged by the by-standers, some of whom tried to interfere with the arrest.

Most Respectfully,
WERNER HEMSTEAD,
Mayor.

The following claims against the city were allowed:

The Tribune, publishing	$32 50
L. P. Johnson, labor	15 00
Wm Barron, police star	6 00
McFadden Drug Co., supplies	2 25
A. Reinthal, work	11 50

Bill of Joel Smith, $207.35 for lumber, was referred to the street committee.

Kenneth McDonald was allowed $10 for damages done to his well and cellar on account of raising street for electric car track.

The wages for street laborers was fixed at $1.50 per day after July 1st.

The council accepted the gift of the band stand, and empowered the city property committee to fix the same up.

The police committee reported recommending among other things that the salary of the members of the police officers be reduced $10 each per month and the report was adopted.

The members of the city band petitioned the city council for an appropriation for band concerts which was referred to the finance committee.

Robert Caughie, J. P. Saunders, and Louis Thabes were granted dray licenses.

The question of a pound master was brought up and Peter Peterson was elected after three ballots, Si. Hall and J. M. Collier being the other applicants.

The clerk was instructed to notify J. J. Howe to repair sidewalk in front of his property on 6th and Main streets, after which the council adjourned.

Gypsine and Alabastine wall finish in all tints at C. B. White's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Farmer's Institute.

The state farmer's institute held in Brainerd on Saturday last was far ahead of expectations in point of attendance and interest manifested by the farmers of this and adjoining counties. Fully 300 people came to this city on that date, many of them being women, to gain the knowledge imparted for the benefit of farmers and farmer's wives, and they were all well repaid for their trouble. The report of the institute is given in a condensed form below, the copy having been furnished by one of the institute members:

Supt. Gregg opened the meeting with an address on the dairy cow. In his judgment those indications were always present in a marked degree. A duck always had a web foot. Likewise a dairy cow could always be told by the marks which she carried with her, if we only knew them. What were these marks? He would only mention some of the more important. If we found a cow with a good depth at the flank we would pretty generally find a cow that was at least a fair milker. Next in importance was depth of pitch at the crops, namely at that part of the animal just behind the shoulder. The udder should be large and well developed, and come well forward and well backward, with plenty of loose skin at the rear part and extending upward behind. The milk veins should be large and enter the body by means of large openings. He hoped the farmers would give attention to this matter. It was greatly important. He spoke strongly on the matter because he felt strongly with reference to it, and he felt strongly because of the mistakes he had made in his earlier experience in handling dairy cows.

Theodore Louis followed with an address on growing corn. In answering the question, why should we grow corn, he said we should grow it first, because it enabled us to diversify our farming, second because it enabled us to clean the weeds away from our soils, and third, because it provided us an abundant supply of food for different kinds of live stock. In answering the question as to the possibility of the corn crop he said that while formerly the northern limit of the line of production had been fixed at 45 degrees, corn was now being grown successfully more than a hundred miles further north. He dwelt upon the fact that corn could be improved by selection. He said that seed should be chosen from among the large and first ripe ears while the corn was yet standing. If chosen from the pile promiscuously at husking time, there was no means of ascertaining which of the ears had become ripe first.

Mrs. Ida E. Tilson then spoke on poultry. She dwelt upon the importance of marketing the fowls in good shape. She told how a Wisconsin girl had secured rapid sales for her poultry and the best prices by taking special pains in dressing the poultry for market, and sending it there in such a way that it rapidly caught the eye of the purchaser. She then told how she had worked up a market for eggs in her own experience. She was most careful to gather them often and send them as frequently as possible to the market, and to send them always in a clean condition. She was enabled to do this by keeping the nests clean. If eggs had to be washed it should be with soap and water in order to do it thoroughly. She had made more than one dollar net per year for each hen kept. She then dwelt upon the importance of keeping poultry houses clean and showed how this could be done. In answering questions, she said, first, that eggs should be sold by the pound; second, that hens could easily be made too fat; third, that Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes were among the breeds which would be found most profitable as layers; fourth that four square feet of ground was enough for each fowl; fifth, that before a person took up the work of raising chickens by means of the incubator they should give careful attention to the methods practiced by the old hen, and sixth, that not more than fifty hens should be kept in one place.

Theodore Lewis then talked on the growing of clover. He said that no subject interested him more than that which he was about to discuss, and he felt the day was coming in Minnesota when no crop would absorb more of the attention of the farmers of Minnesota than the clover crop. When a man engaged in growing clover on his farm he took a long step in the direction of diversified farming as it enabled him to grow abundant supplies of food for feeding live stock of various kinds. There was nothing equal to clover by way of bringing fertility to the land, owing to the singular power which it has to bring nitrogen from the atmosphere to the soil. He sows clover on all kinds of grain crops. The country around Brainerd is quite sandy in character, hence the soil requires careful handling to render it capable of sustaining vigorous crop production. It was very opportune, therefore, that so much attention was given to the discussion of the question of clover. It is to be hoped that in the future the unpardonable practice of carting fertility away to the sloughs and valleys around Brainerd will be heard of no more. This practice is common in the neighborhood of many of the towns and cities of Minnesota, and it is certainly a blot on the civilization of the state.

Dr. Carryer followed with an address on the education of the horse. He remarked that the majority of the people who had come to the institute meeting were conveyed by horses. When we reflect upon the many uses to which the horse was put and the amount of service which he rendered to us, we could never conclude that the time would come when we could afford to give inattention to the breeding of horses. Animals recognize the law that the stronger rule the weaker, and in training them we do well to bear in mind this truth. We should begin the education of the horse the very first day of its existence. We should demonstrate to it that we are the stronger, and we should make him familiar with handling by moving the hand over every part of his body during the first interviews that we have with him. We should win his confidence by taking some sugar in the palm of the hand and rubbing it against his lips. He will reach out his tongue and take some of it, and by his action will indicate that he would like some more. The doctor then went on to illustrate how colts should be broken to the halter, a process which need not take many minutes if rightly gone about. He also showed how horses could be made to give up certain bad habits which they might have learned.

At the afternoon session, W. L. Carlyle, B. S. A., discussed the question of handling milk. He dwelt upon the importance of cleanliness in drawing milk from cows. He pointed out the advantages of using a cream separator over the ordinary system of setting milk. Handling cream is a test of the skill of the butter maker. In gathering cream it should be kept in one can as if sweet and sour cream were churned together there would be much loss of butter. In summer churn not less than twice a week, and in winter not less than once. Do not skim the milk too closely. Warm up the cream when ripening it till it reaches a temperature of about 62 to 65 degrees in summer. Twenty-four hours will be occupied in the ripening process. The cream should be strained through a perforated tin strainer, to take out curdy matter and other substances which may be in it. Mr. Carlyle answered many questions bearing upon churning. He also churned in the presence of the people and explained about washing the butter, salting it and putting it up ready for market.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

Sealed proposals for the work of veneering the church building of the St. Francis Catholic church of Brainerd will be received by the undersigned until 6 o'clock p. m., on the 26th day of June, 1894. A bond with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the undersigned, in a sum equal to the amount fixed in each proposal for the work, must accompany each bid, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

Specifications for the work may be had upon application to the undersigned; and the right to reject any and all bids is at all times reserved.

REV. D. W. LYNCH,
J. W. KOOP,
CON. O'BRIEN.

B. Y. P. U.

All Baptists young people (who can) should go to the great International convention at Toronto, Canada, July 19th to 22d. In buying tickets—one fare for the round trip—remember that "The Burlington" is the popular line this year between St. Paul or Minneapolis and Chicago.

Thos. Condit and Frank Wray were in the city Monday evening on their way home to Ortonville from Rainy Lake, and judging from their expressions it will be a long time before they start out on another wild goose chase. The great stories told about that region are entirely misleading, and there are scarcely a dozen people there but who would leave if they could get away. There is no gold in sight and no prospect for any, and the circulating medium of the entire country would not average $2 per capita.

Paint brushes, a new stock, just in at C. B. White's.

Silverware, useful and ornamental at Mrs. F. G. Sundberg's.

If you are thinking of painting this spring, get prices on paints, varnishes and brushes at C. B. Whites. A fresh stock just opened.

Sash and doors at D. M. Clark & Co's.

If you want the finest beef in the city C. A. Walker & Co. has it—fresh killed native beef.

Asbury Park N. J.

Is one of the most delightful summer resorts on the New Jersy coast. The National Editorial Association will meet there July 7th. A rate of one fare (and $2.00 added) for the round trip has been made by the railroads. You may not be an editor, but this is a good chance to visit the east cheaply, tickets being good to return until July 28th. Buy via "The Burlington."

Sherwood's Cough Syrup is sold on a guarantee at the McFadden Drug Store.

CONGDON removes all smoke, dust, etc., and makes old paper bright as new.

The best ice cream in the city is made at Mrs. Dressen's. A trial will convince.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon's. It will save you money.

Wall paper at D. M. Clark & Co's

A full line of T. L. Blood & Co's paints just received at C. B. White's

Buy your meats at C. A. Walker & Co.'s, the finest in the city.

Get your harness repaired at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Good native beef, fresh killed, at Lowest Prices in the city at C. A Walker & Co's.

Farms for Sale.

I have two farms for sale on easy terms; the land is good. Also an oak sailboat. The latter will be sold at one-half cost. LEON E. LUM

If you are looking for excellent ice cream you can find the article at Mrs. Dressen's.

Try Mrs. Dressen's ice cream. It is delicious.

Have your prescriptions filled at the McFadden Drug Store.

To Exchange,

160 acres fine farm land north of Fort Riply, 60 acres under cultivation, for Brainerd property. No incumbrance. J. R. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

Furniture at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

WANTED—A good girl for general house work. Apply at Mrs. J. J Howe's corner 4th and Holly streets

Hard Times Prices.

$10=Best Set Teeth=$10

Applied to Gums. **ODONTUNDER** NO PAIN.

For Painless Extraction of Teeth. No Going to Sleep.

A FINE GOLD FILLING, $1.50.
A GOLD ALLOY FILLING, 50 CENTS.

DR. H. RIBBEL, Bank Block.

Hard Times Prices.

Sleeper Opera House!

J. R. SMITH, Manager.

Old Folk's Concert,

Tuesday Evening,

JULY 3RD.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keeps on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

M. HAGBERG.

Wholesale and retail

GROCER,

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

FASHION RESTAURANT.

Sixth Street.

Under New Management!

P. M. JOHNSON, Prop.

Open Day and Night.

This is the bon ton restaurant of the city and the service is first-class. Meals served at all hours.

We Invite a Share of Your Patronage.

LARSON & WALTERS,

DEALERS IN

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood,

Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair!

CROSS CREEK LEHIGH COAL,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the market. Office and yard at corner of Eighth and main streets, at N. P. Track.

Orders for Ice Taken Here..

Always on Hand.

A well Assorted Stock of

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry and Silverware.

Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure for Broken Down Watches.

Repairing of All Kinds a Specialty.

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG,

CORNER FRONT AND SIXTH STREETS.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

Gen. Mahone is living in Petersburg, and is said to have given up all hope of ever again being a power in Southern politics.

Reasoning from effect to cause, as the European politicians are doing in the case of the sudden death of the Sultan of Morocco, the poison that killed the sultan came from the hand of France. But the politicians may be mistaken.

The Argand lamp was discovered by Argand, Jr. While Argand, Sr., was studying how to produce a white light the boy clapped the broken neck of a wine bottle over the dull red flame of the lamp and the work was done.

Ambassador Bayard is in great luck. Lord Rosebery has just presented him with one of the shoes worn by Ladas when he won the derby the other day. Mr. Bayard will no doubt use great care of it, and never take that horseshoe from his door.

The Congo Free State is really a colony of Belgium, having a central government at Brussels, by which the affairs of the Free State are administered. Its area is estimated at 900,000 square miles, its population at 17,000,000.

The Emperor of Germany is exceedingly partial to horseback riding. In the course of last winter ten handsome animals were trained in the royal stables at Potsdam for his personal use. His favorite color in a horse is said to be brown or sorrel.

If three or five or more men are asleep in a room and one of them is intoxicated, the flies will gather on the tipsy man, and avoid the others. The reason is that insects revel in the odor of alcohol and sometimes get drunk on it.

The Prince of Monaco has begun investigations in the Mediterranean Sea with a new kind of net, which is divided into compartments, so that the fish belonging to different sea depths will be kept separate. The prince is greatly interested in all investigations of the sea depths.

Both Prof. William Dwight Whitney of Yale and his brother, Prof. Josiah Dwight Whitney, of Harverd college, the eminent geologist, are great lovers of music. The Harvard professor is a well known figure at operatic entertainments in Boston, generally following the score with book open before him.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Columbus Delano of Ohio, who was first elected to congress in 1844, the year in which Gov. McKinley was born, is now nearly 86 years old, but he is still able to ride a horse for exercise on his farm near Mount Vernon, Ohio, and is as vigorous mentally as most men of 50.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is on a visit to her old home in West Sutton, Mass. She is accompanied by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and his wife, one of her sons, and three grandchildren. The trip is made by Mrs. Beecher pursuant to a desire to visit the house in which she was married Aug. 3, 1837, and which is now owned by Henry Beecher Bullard.

Here is a bit of scientific gossip that should serve as a warning to all people who during hot weather or at any other time fel tempted to relax their vigilance as to the quality of the fruit of which they partake: M. Pasteur has shown that all fruit and vegetables when undergoing even partial decay contain bacteria which, if taken into the stomach, may cause disease.

It is reported that the Georgian Bay ship canal project is now so well under way that the canal will be started in a short time and forced to completion in a comparatively few years. But as only $1,000,000 has been subscribed of $50,000,000 that it is estimated the canal will cost, it will probably be a long time before Lakes Huron and Ontario will be directly connected by a waterway.

The family of Yung Kwai who married Miss Barnham of Springfield, Mass., the other day, is said to rank next to the Chinese emperor. He is about thirty years of age, and has spent twenty years in this country. He was fitted for Yale at the Springfield High School. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is thoroughly Americanized. He has discarded the queue and wears American clothing. ried Miss Bnurnham of Springfield,

There are few members of the senate who do not use eyeglasses or spectacles, either all the time or for reading. Peffer, singularly enough, is the senator who affects the greatest luxury in his glasses. He wears habitually a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and keeps, besides, on the lapel of his long Populistic frock coat a pair of gold eyeglasses fastened to a gold clasp and attached to a gold chain that is heavy enough to attract attention.

A deputy marshal in the Indian Territory "got the drop" on Bill Dalton, the notorious outlaw, the other day, and he died with his boots on. There seems to be no doubt of the story this time, for it is well attested, and the remains have been fully identified by those who knew the disceased well. Bill has been a terror to the frontier for many years, and his deeds of desperadoism would fill volumes. The country will be better and safer by his taking off.

While Thomas Campbell was prosecuting his studies at the University of Glasgow, he occupied apartments with an elderly brother, who, though no poet himself, was a most admirable critic, but a severe one. Mr. Campbell had gone down to the breakfast room one morning, leaving the poet to follow at his leisure. He had nearly finished breakfast when his brother entered with a copy of verses in his hand, which he laid on the table as an excuse for delay, at the same time requesting Mr. Campbell's opinion of their merit. "Your lines are admirable, Tom my boy," said the elder Campbell, after calmly persuing the verses; "but they appear to me to want fire," and the merciless critic committed the paper to the flames. The poet barely succeeded in rescuing his effusion; but after a little reflection he threw it into the fire for the second time, acknowledging the justice of his brother's bon-mot.

PITH OF THE NEWS

EVENTS OF THE PASTWEEK IN A CONDENSED FORM.

The Latest and Most Important News of the World, Culled From the Telegraph Reports of the Press Associations.

From the Nation's Capital.

President Cleveland is recovering from his indisposition.

The president has approved the bills to authorize the Missouri River Power company of Montana to construct a dam over the Missouri river.

Gen. Schofield received notice from the judicial officers of Wyoming that everything is quiet along the line of the Northern Pacific railway, and that the presence of troops is no longer necessary to restrain the Coxeyites from interfering with traffic.

No papers have yet been received by the state department touching S. F. Kizeminski of Buffalo, said to have been exiled to the salt mines of Siberia. If the facts are as reported, promp action will be taken to secure from Russia justice for the prisoner.

Personal Mention.

Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, died suddenly of heart failure.

Muley Hassan, sultan of Morocco, is dead. It is thought that he was poisoned.

Don Frederick Madrazo, the distinguished Spanish painter, died at Madrid.

E. O. Pickering has been nominated for governor by Kansas Prohibitionists.

Sir Matthew Ballie Degbie, chief justice of British Columbia, died last evening.

Ellen Terry's first husband was Geo. Frederic Watts, the eminent and veteran Royal academician, still living, and past seventy.

Justice White, of the United States supreme court, was married to Mrs. Linden Kent at Burkeley Springs, Va., Saturday.

Master Bronislaw Huberman, the new ten-year-old violin prodigy, who is now astonishing London, is a Pole, four feet high.

Prof. David B. Scott died of bronchitis, aged 72. He held the chair of English literature in New York college.

George A. Dickel, head of the large wholesale liquor firm of George A. Dickel & Company, Nashville, Tenn., is dead.

Mrs. Alice Ramsey, niece of Andrew Jackson, died of pneumonia. She was a field nurse during the late war, and was borni n 1846 in Algiers, La.

The supreme court of New Jersey has decided that Miss Mary Philbrooke of Hoboken cannot be a lawyer, as the court has no jurisdiction to compel the board to examine her.

Sir George Williams, who founded the Young Men's Christian association, is a retail storekeeper. He is president of fully thirty religious and philanthropic societies, and a director in as many more.

Unfortunate Events.

The Ellis & Lassig nail mills at Pottstown, Pa., have been destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000.

While in a demented condition, Mrs. Orlando Shandy, of Petersburg, Ind., drowned herself in a cistern.

J. L. West's livery barn and ten horses burned at New Straitsville, O., Peter Kramer was burned to death.

Three young persons were drowned by the overturning of a boat in the lake at Vermillion, Ohio.

Mlle Beatrice, the lion tamer, was bitten in the face by a lion at Coney Island, N. Y., and seriously injured.

By incendiary fire at Frankton, Ind., a business block burned. Loss, $30,000.

A Burlington & Northern train was wrecked at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and fireman T. J. Cronin was killed.

The bridge of the Santa Fe railway, near Augusta, Kansas, has been washed away. Trains are all delayed.

Howard Moles died at Massillon, Ohio, from the wounds accidently inflicted Memorial Day by Edward Rice.

Four members of a boating party were drowned by the capsizing of their boat on a lake near Brewster, N. Y.

A general panic is in progress in the region of Ispheming, Mich., due to the depredations of forest fires.

Bernard Gatling took a walk on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern track at Davenport, Iowa, and a switch engine backed fifteen cars over him.

By the capsizing of a boat at Brewster, N. Y., Bessie and Maggie Blarney and Martin McLusker and Thomas Scanlon were drowned.

A Canadian Pacific passenger train went through a bridge near Fort William, Manitoba, and into the river. A Mrs. Baker was drowned.

Jacob Miller, a baker, hanged himself from a tree at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The act was prompted by the disgrace arising out of a quarrel in which he became engaged at a picnic.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Eloise Rudiger, charged with the murder of "Baron" Henry Reiser at South Omaha, Neb., last October, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The jury in the case against M. A. Spurr, president of the defunct Commercial National bank of Nashville, Tenn., charged with false certification of checks, failed to agree.

Jennie Higgins an operator of the Plainfield, N. J., telephone exchange, died in terrible agony after eating two quarts of cherries and a quantity of peanuts.

Criminal Doings.

John Hoffeld, aged 46, committed suicide at Quincy, Ill., by shooting.

Mrs. August Nold of St. Louis, whose husband attempted to beat her, killed him with a base ball bat.

J. B. Mason of Frankfort, Ill., committed suicide by taking poison. Despondency caused the act.

Henry W. Lawrence of Missouri was stabbed to death by highwaymen near Oxaca, Mex.

John J. Reaser, a justice of the peace at Bloomfield, Tex., was assassinated by Joe Harrington, his nephew.

In a gambling house at Madison, Ind., George Snyder shot and killed Philip Stillhamer.

Martin Graham, aged 18, committed suicide near Avilla, Ind., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle.

Walter Sweet of Norwalk, Ohio, is under arrest charged with attempting to commit assault upon Miss Isabel Meres, aged 17.

Robert Latham cut William Parish's throat in a quarrel at Whitten, Iowa, and escaped. Parish will probably recover.

Near Talequah, Ind. T., an Indian desperado killed a man, woman and boy, and was later shot by the son of his victims.

For alleged slander, Mrs. Martha Zahn, a leader in German society at Anderson, Ind., whipped Mrs. Hackleberger.

The Rev. Mr. McGinnis, arrested at Carterville, Ill., for taking part in the miners' riot, was convicted and fined $10.

A Boston physician quarreled with John L. Sullivan and knocked the exchampion down with a bottle. Sullivan was obliged to go to the hospital.

John Leffler and wife, wealthy residents of St. Albans township, Ill., are charged with having starved a paralytic son to death.

Fire at Kansas City destroyed the place of business of the Keystone Improvement Company with a loss of $290,000. Three firemen and three citizens were injured by falling walls.

Gerhardt Schnyder of Damionsville, Clinton county, Ill., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The deceased was upward of 80 years of age.

James Perry, a Virginia negro, who introduced small-pox into Knoxville, Tenn., last winter, was killed by unknown persons near police headquarters at Knoxville.

S. R. Martin has disappeared at Valparaiso, Ind., and it now develops he is short in his accounts with the Valparaiso Building and Loan association, of which he has been secretary for several years.

Foreign Gossip.

Chief Justice Coleridge, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is very low.

A correspondent at Caracas, Venezuela, telegraphs that six newspapers which have opposed the government have been suppressed.

The negotiations between Signor Crispi and Zelardi have been productive of no results, and the ministerial crisis at Rome continues.

The Berlin Post says that Emperor William has ordered the chief of police to make to him a special report on the boycott that is now in force against the breweries.

George Gould has had an interview with the prince of Wales, and they have arranged for a series of matches between the prince's cutter Britannic and the Vigilant.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt publishes a dispatch from Buda Pesth giving a report that the emperor has accepted the cabinet formed by Dr. Wekerle, including Herr von Szilagyi.

A small number of socialists attempted to make a demonstration at the graves of the communists in the Mont Parnasse cemetery. The police intervened and ordered the crowd to disperse, which order was quietly obeyed.

A dispatch from Hamburg to the London Times says that the police seized 59,000 counterfeit American five-dollar notes in the lodgings used by the three counterfeiters arrested Friday.

The Svoboda publishes the programme of the government opposition which advocates an alliance with Turkey, open support of the policy of the triple alliance and friendly relations with the other Balkan states.

The president of Salvador makes a demand upon the American consul at Libertad for the surrender of the late vice president and his staff, who are on board the United States ship Bennington.

In the chamber of representatives at Brussels the members of the left announced that they intended to leave, as according to the constitution the chamber could not sit after June 12. Notwithstanding this the chamber will continue to sit.

Otherwise.

Ten cadets were graduated from the military academy at West Point.

A national anti-cigarette association is formed in Chicago.

The Eureka, Ill., brick and tile works will shut down on account of lack of fuel.

Congressman Hitt has been nominated for the seventh time by the Republicans of the Ninth Illinois district.

A lodge of fifty members of the American Railway union has been organized in Bloomington, Ill.

While not satisfied with the terms of the strike settlement, Illinois coal miners generally will return to work.

The Rev. Henry E. Dosker has been appointed third professor at the Western Theological seminary at Holland, Mich.

The American Railway union threatens to tie up the Wheeling & Lake Erie road because union employes have been discharged.

Reliable election returns from Oregon show that Hermann (Rep.) for congress in the First district has 9,087 plurality and that Ellis (Rep.) in the Second district has a plurality of 9,320.

In the senior class of mathematics at Cambridge a young woman named Johnson has won the honor of sixth wrangler for 1893, distancing all her male competitors.

The coal mine operators at Pittsburg, Kansas, voluntarily offered their men an advance of 2 cents a box, but the men decided they might as well have 5 cents and struck.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Father Clemens Steincamp, pastor of St. Mary's German Catholic church of Bloomington, Ill., was celebrated by Catholics.

The customs officers at New York have seized a large number of curios brought home by the sailors of the United States frigate Lancaster from China for their wives and sweethearts. The curios will no doubt be released.

Ross Landers of Chicago, who married Mrs. Shocklett of Philadelphia, Pa., is having his claim to her property of $50,000, left at her death, contested on the ground that he was a fraudulent husband.

In the United States circuit court at Boston the Edison Electric Light company et al. of New York were granted a motion for a preliminary injunction against the Boston Incandescent Lamp company on patent claims.

At Dallas, Tex., a St. Bernard dog went mad, and, breaking his rope, ran amuck. Rushing through town, he killed two dogs and three cats and bit seven persons, three of them probably fatally.

Col. William Ward, commanding officer of the Ninth regiment, U. S. A., was placed under arrest by order of Brig. Gen. Fitzgerald for failure to obey orders and take the regiment to Van Cortland's Park on the field day, June 2.

Guests Who Don't Pay.

"It is likely that people who have been in the habit of stopping at the best hotels in one city after another without paying will experience disappointment hereafter," said A. M. Harris, of Chicago yesterday. "A revolution in handling this class of custom has been brought about by the ingenuity of a Chicago man who has perfected a plan which does for hotels what the commercial agencies do for the mercantile world. The system, it is believed, will have the effect of bringing to time that large class of people of uncertain incomes who live extravagantly at hotels trusting to Providence for means to liquidate, and it has the indorsement and support of the leading hotel men of the United States. All hotels are furnished with blanks for filing in the name, address, occupation and full description of beats, together with the date and amount of debt. As these reports are sent in to the office of the company a bulletin is issued weekly to subscribers containing information received. These reports are numbered, and may be filed away for future reference."

Small Feet of American Women

I notice that a fair American has been saying there is not a boot in all London small enough or pretty enough to be seen in the same room with an American foot. This is—well, let us call it an American hyperbole, says an English writer. The utterer of such words allowed her enthusiasm to capture her common sense for a moment. It scarcely needs a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph to tell us that the large majority of American women prefer English-made boots and shoes, English styles, and English fits, they being particularly careful to have their foot-gear made extra long. No better foot-gear can be found anywhere than in some of our leading shops. Of course if you once allow the demon of cheapness to enter into your soul, you cannot expect to go well-shod any more than you can well clothed.

Not at All Sanguine.

"Now, then," said a Galveston merchant to one of his traveling salesmen who was packing up for his journey, "let us see that you sell more goods on this trip than you did before. Our firm is more generally known now."

"In that case," said the drummer, looking dubiously up from his sample cases. "I am a little afraid it will be uphill work."

Lucky Lawyer.

An Austin lawyer caught a tramp in his office stealing some law books, which the latter intended to pawn. Seizing the intruder by the collar, the lawyer exclaimed:

"You scoundrel, I'll have you tried and sent to the penitentiary."

"Let go my neck, colonel. If you are going to have me tried, I reckon I had better engage you as my lawyer, as you have the luck to be on hand."

Literally True.

Preacher—Little boy, do you know where you will go if you play ball on Sunday?

Little Boy—Wes, sir; to de baseball ground.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE

A TORNADO IN IOWA, NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Station of Moreland and Callendar, Near Fort Dodge, Are Partially Destroyed — Damage at Pierre, S. D., and Chadron, Neb.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, June 20.—A cyclone passed over this city last evening and practically destroyed the stations of Mooreland and Callendar, on the Rock Island road, eight miles west of here. A farmer named Goddard, living between these towns, was instantly killed. Several are reported injured, and physicians from this city have gone to the scene. Thousands of dollars' worth of property is reported destroyed. Details are hard to obtain, as the wires are down.

Pierre, S. D., June 19. — A tornado passed over the outer edge of this city last evening, blowing over several farm houses and doing much other minor damage. Fortunately no human beings were seriously injured. In the country hereabouts there was much damage to farm property, stock being killed and crops ruined in a strip several miles wide and long. Wires are down in the path of the storm and full particulars are hard to obtain.

Chadron, Neb., June 20. — A terrific wind storm broke upon the city last night resulting in much damage to property and at least one fatality. While it could not properly be called a cyclone it was the most severe wind ever heard of in this section. It was impossible to see across the street on account of flying dirt and gravel, while signs, boxes, chicken coops and gates, as well as the roofs of many buildings were flying around as if made of paper. John F. Tensor, a lumberman, tried to cross the street while the storm was raging, and was killed, being struck on the head by a piece of flying timber.

A SUDDEN FLOOD

Wichita and Surrounding Country Visited by a Storm.

Wichita, Kan., June 20—A heavy storm visited this county last evening. The streets in this city were flooded and in many cases sidewalks were obstructed by fallen timbers and shade trees. The worst part of the storm centered at Mulvane, twelve miles south. The cloudburst flooded the entire country; the grain fields were under water, which soon flooded culverts and drains, and so covered the Santa Fe railroad tracks as to put out the fires in the engines, holding trains for several hours. The lower part of Mulvane was under water to a depth of eight or ten feet, and many houses were moved off their foundations. Boats improvised from wagon beds and rafts made of lumber, were launched and the work of rescue began. Probably twenty families were taken out by this means. There were no casualties, but the property loss is heavy. The water subsided rapidly after doing much damage.

Traveling Men Meet.

Milwaukee, June 20.—The national convention of traveling men is in session here. President Kohn, of the Wisconsin division, called the convention to order and extended a welcome to the visiting delegates. President Lee responded. Gov. Peck made a happy impromptu speech. Jacob Furth of St. Louis replied to the governor. Other speakers were George A. Randall of New York, John E. Hanson, president of the merchants' association; President Magedurb, of the chamber of commerce, and Joseph Wallenstein of Virginia. The committee on reception reported the arrival of many more visitors than was expected from the advance representatives. There are several distinguished guests with some of the state delegations, including Gov. Stone, wife and daughter, of Missouri.

Miners Still Out.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 20. — At the headquarters of the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling railroad in this city the officials report that everything was quiet along the road to-day. The miners are still out at all points except at the Rock Hill and Tunnel mines at Flushing, where work was resumed yesterday. The miners are anxiously awaiting the result of the meeting at Columbus. There were several shots exchanged between soldiers and prowlers last night at post No. 96, near Beach City, but no one, so far as learned, was hurt. It is expected that orders will be received from the government within twenty-four hours recalling portions of the Fifth and Sixteenth regiments, which are now guarding the tracks of the Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling.

Waters Received Them.

Berlin, June 20.—A terrible disaster is reported from the Russian government of Samara. A party of young people, numbering about seventy, were returning from a fete on the River Jek. The boat which was carrying them across the water was leaky and overcrowded. When near Bugulm the boat sank. The drowning people, few of whom could swim, clutched frantically at each other in their efforts to keep themselves above water, and about forty-five of the seventy passengers were drowned.

California Republicans.

Sacramento, Cal., June 20.—The Republican state convention will assemble here to-morrow to nominate a full state ticket. Nearly all the delegates have arrived. It is not believed th[illegible]ere will be much trouble about the platform, though a fight may occur on silver. A strong attempt will be made to have the convention declare for free silver in express terms. As far as appearances go, M. M. Estee has a walkover for governor.

Brewery Scorched.

Scranton, Pa., June 20.—The E. Robinson & Son brewery was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $60,000.

Malting House for Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., June 20.—A large malting house, to malt 400,000 bushels of barley annually, is to be built here this season. A large barley market has been worked up here in the last two years for this purpose.

Three Lives Lost.

Braddock, Pa., June 20.—A cloudburst is reported over the Turtle Creek valley, six miles from here, destroying growing crops, and hurling houses from their foundations. A loss of three lives is reported.

AGAIN PHIL'S THEFTS.

The Bank of Minneapolis Sues Bofferding's Estate

Minneapolis, June —The claim of the Bank of Minneapolis against the estate of Matthias J. Bofferding was filed in the office of the probate court to-day. The claim is based on "moneys wrongfully taken from said bank while said Matthias J. Bofferding was cashier and in charge and control thereof, owing to his inattention and neglect of his duties as such cashier." Then follows a list of dates and amounts. The total amount of cash alleged to have been short when William Wright became cashier is $123,287.40. The $13,894.25 collected from Scheig is deducted from that, leaving a balance of $109,393.15 with interest at 7 per cent on each item from the date to the present time. The affidavit attached to the account is signed by David M. Clough, and dated June 14, 1894.

Disastrous Blaze.

Reed City, Mich., June —Holliday's mill, near Ashton, together with two houses, a barn and 3,000,000 feet lumber, burned Tuesday night. Seven hundred thousand feet of logs, belonging to Peter Carlsen, were also destroyed. The loss aggregates $74,000, with no insurance.

Wilson Nominated.

Springfield, Ohio, June 14.—Hon. George W. Wilson of London, was nominated to congress from the Seventh Ohio district.

'Neath Cruel Waves.

St. Paul, June —The many friends and relatives of Bernhard Leonard will be shocked to learn of his sudden death by drowning at 10 o'clock this morning at McCarron's lake. Mr. Leonard, a single man who lived with his widowed mother at 657 Conway street, has been for the last five years employed as distributor of out-going mail at the postoffice. With three friends, F. P. Brown, J. P. Garvey and John Whittenack, he went to the lake early to-day to enjoy a swim, but was seized with cramps and drowned before any help could reach him.

GREAT FOR SETTLERS.

Secretary Smith Decides The Hasting & Dakota Case.

Washington, June 20.—Settlers in Minnesota on lands claimed by the Hastings & Dakota in its list No. 9 will have reason to rejoice over the decision rendered by Secretary Smith to-day. Although the secretary does not formally reject the list he rules that any settler upon the lands shall have thirty days' in which to make a showing of proof at the local land offices that his title is superior to that of the road, which it is if he was on the land Oct. 23, 1891, when Assistant Secretary Chandler held that the lists of both the old and St. Paul & Pacific and Hastings & Dakota should be held for cancellation as not showing proper basis for the indemnity selections at that date. Much of the land was occupied by actual settlers whose right accrued as soon as this decision was rendered on Oct. 29, 1891, when Kelly, representing the Hastings & Dakota, filed a new list of selections which has been pending ever since. It embraces about 65,000 acres in Swift, Chippewa, Stephens and Bigstone counties. List No. 9 is a selected list of the lands embraced in the other list, against which there is no adverse claim of record. It includes about 18,000 acres. The selection list of Oct. 29, 1891, is allowed to remain on record. List No. 9 is returned without approval, for the reason that the secretary is not satisfied that there may not be settlers in adverse possession of some of the lands who have not made their claim of record. The commissioner is directed to publish for thirty days in one or more papers of general circulation in the immediate vicinity of the lands a notice to all settlers to appear before the Marshall land office and present their claims, making at least a prima facie showing of superior right. This will not be a difficult thing to do for those who were in actual possession prior to Oct. 29, 1891. Hon. John Lind has represented and guarded the rights and interests of the settlers during the entire progress of the controversy.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

Chicago, June 20.—Wheat easy; cash, 58c; July, 59 1-8c. Corn steady; cash, 41c; July, 41 1-4c. Oats firm; cash, 46c; July, 39 1-8c.

Minneapolis, June 20.—Wheat — June closed at 61 1-8c; July opened at 62c; highest, 62c; lowest, 61c; closing, 61 1-2c; September opened at 59 1-2c; highest, 59 1-2c; lowest, 58 5-8c; closing, 59c. On track—No. 1 hard, 63 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 62 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 61 1-4c.

St. Paul, June 20.—Hogs 5a10c higher; yards cleared to packers at $4.50a4.70. Cattle—Prime steers, $3.25a3.50; good steers, $3a3.25; prime cows, $2.50a2.75; good cows, $2.25a2.50; common to fair cows, $1.25a2.25; light veal calves, $3a3.75; heavy calves, $2a3; stockers, $1.75a2.50; feeders, $2.25a3; bulls, $1.50a2.15.

Chicago, June 20.—Cattle—Prime to extra native steers, $4.80a4.95; medium, $4.25a4.75; others, $3.75a3.95; Texans, $2a3.60. Hogs—Rough heavy, $4.25a4.50; packers and mixed, $4.70a4.80; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.85a5; assorted light, $4.80a4.85.

FEWER HORSES.

Wreck on the Great Western Kills Flyers En Route to St. Paul Races.

Chicago, June 20.—In a wreck on the Chicago Great Western railroad, at Stillman Valley, four stable boys were badly hurt, nine horses killed outright and several injured. Following is a list of the injured persons: John Lahey, Gloucester, several ribs broken. Thomas Winne, Jersey City, right side bruised. H. F. Christie, Fort Jefferson, N. J., right side and leg bruised. John Riley, Lexington, slightly bruised and burned.

It is thought that the injuries of one of the boys will prove fatal, and none of the injured horses will have to be killed. Most of the horses in the car were owned by W. H. Roller, an Eastern horseman, but none of the animals were particularly valuable. Probably the best horses in the car were Oakwood and Wightman, owned by Charles Cushing. The car of horses was bound for St. Paul, where the horses were to participate in the races of the Twin City Jockey club.

Armor Plate Frauds.

Washington, June 20.—Sill, the informer, was before the armor plate investigating committee again to-day. A letter from Mr. Frick, sent to the navy department some time ago, referred to the alleged irregularities as a blackmailing scheme of conspiring workmen. Sill denied all purpose of blacmail. He said he had called on Mr. Hunsicker, one of Mr. Frick's associates, and told him that the allegation of conspiracy and blackmail were unjust and the company ought to make a statement acquitting the informers of such motives or else the men would issue such a statement. Chairman Cummings has summed the specific irregularities in the reports as pointed out by Sill during the laborious three days' examination. Mr. Cummings says that about 500 sheets were examined and out of this number only twenty were found free from alteration.

Break for Liberty.

Omaha, June 20.—A break for liberty occurred among Fort Sidney 'wealers to-day. According to a prearranged plan the deputies sent among the prisoners to gather cooking utensils were overpowered and a rush was made for the doors, but Liddiard and Capt. Cormack had their men on the spot in a moment and the 'wealers were subdued. The Winchesters pointed at their breasts drove the fight out of them. Several were badly clubbed and the ringleaders have been placed in the guard house.

Steamer Nina Burned.

Lyons, Iowa, June 20. — The steamer Nina burned to the water's edge Saturday night. She had just been overhauled. There was an insurance on her of $2,000. It is thought it must have been set on fire, as there had been no fire on it for several weeks.

Fell on a Knife.

Henry, S. D., June 20.—The four-year-old son of William Nichols met with a peculiar and serious accident. While playing with a pocket knife he accidentally fell on the knife, the blade penetrating nearly, if not quite, to the heart. His recovery is doubtful.

Tache May Survive.

Winnipeg, June 20. — Archbishop of Tache still lives. The doctors held a consultation and performed an operation, and have hopes that he will survive the shock.

LYNCHED HIMSELF.

A Louisiana Firebug's Last Request Is Granted.

Monroe, La., June —For six or eight weeks past Monroe has been stirred to a white heat over fires of an incendiary origin. The firebug escaped detection until day before yesterday, when, after the burning of some small buildings in the outskirts of the town, bloodhounds were put on the tracks of a man who had left the burning building. The dogs followed the trail, finally running down a man named Day, who was arrested and confessed. The jail was broken open and he was escorted some distance from town, escorted by a crowd of 400 to 600 people. Day said he knew his time had come, admitted his guilt and said that he perhaps deserved his fate, but he besought his captors to allow him to execute himself. After some parleying this was granted. Day had the rope which was around his neck flung over the limb of a tree, where it was securely fastened, then climbed the tree and jumped from the first branch, breaking his neck. His body swayed to and fro, while a shout went up from the crowd, which had become silent during the preliminaries. The spectators at once dispersed.

Irish Subscribe Liberally.

London, June —It is announced that the reply of the people of Ireland to the appeal for funds to support the Irish parliamentary party has exceeded expectations. It is believed that the amount subscribed will reach $90,000 in spite of the unfavorable season.

Miners Will Consider.

Punxsutawney, Pa., June —Everything is quiet here to-day. President Bradley and a committee from each of the companies' miners went to Duluth where a meeting of committees from the different mines will be held.

Rebellion Subsiding.

London, June —A dispatch to the Times from Pekin says that the rebellion in Corea is subsiding.

WORK OF CONGRESS

RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Condensed Record of the Important Transactions of Our National Lawmakers—The Work Done in Both Branches.

Washington, June 14.—In the senate speeches were made by Senators Sherman, Hansbrough, Mitchell, Stewart, Shoup and Dubois against the wool schedule. All declared that free wool would mean the ruination of the sheep industry in America. Mr Harris, in charge of the tariff bill, called the attention to the slow progress being made with the bill, two days having already been consumed in general debate on the wool schedule. He then made a request for unanimous consent that the wool schedule be proceeded with under the five-minute rule to-morrow after Mr. Aldrich, who desired to speak, had finished. The request developed the fact that Mr. Ledge, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Platt, Mr. Teller and others desired to address the senate on the general subject of the schedule, and Mr. Harris, with reluctance, said that he was compelled to respect the requests of these senators, and would, therefore, postpone his request to proceed under the five-minute rule until to-morrow.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up in the house. Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma obtained the adoption of an amendment waiving the restrictions to the sale of lands owned in severalty by Indians over twenty-one years old, so far as applies to the citizen band of Pottawattomies, except when such Indians are residents of Oklahoma. An amendment was offered by Mr. Holman increasing the appropriation for support and civilization of the Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas and affiliated tribes on reservations from $90,000 to $100,000. Adopted.

Washington, June 15.—An amendment to the Indian bill by Mr. Pickler appropriatig $5,000 for artesian wells at Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Standing Rock agencies was agreed to. The old sectarian question in connection with Indian schools was raised by Mr. Gear, who offered an amendment providing: "It is hereby declared that it is the purpose of this act that no money herein appropriated shall be paid for education in sectarian schools, and the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized and required to make all needful rules and regulations to prevent the use of said funds in sectarian schools." A point of order was made against this amendment by Mr. Tracey on the ground that it changed existing law and the chair sustained the point.

The enate discussed the wool schedule all day. Mr. Harris, in charge of the bill, said that unless a vote is taken to-morrow night sessions will begin.

Washington, June 16.—The first vote on the wool schedule was taken upon Mr. Teller's motion to restore the McKinley rates on wool. Lost—29 to 37, a party vote, Stewart voting yea and Peffer and the other Populists nay. Senator Power offered an amendment changing the McKinley rate of 11 cents to 7 cents and the McKinley rate of 12 cents to 8 cents. There were no changes from the previous vote, the amendment being defeated—29 to 37. Mr. Peffer voted with the Democrats. On Mr. Peffer's amendment as modified by himself the vote resulted, yeas 33, nays 35. Mr. Hill refrained from voting, and Messrs. Allen of Nebraska, Peffer, Kyle and Stewart voted aye. An amendment was then sent to the clerk's desk and read, increasing from 15 per cent. as it now is in the bill, to 30 per cent the duty on wool in the form of stubbing waste, mungo, shoddy, noils or other waste product. The vice president announced that it was offered by Mr. Sherman. Lost—29 to 34. Mr. Peffer then offered an amendment to place all articles of manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, hair of the goat, camel or alpaca on the free list. This amendment has not yet been voted upon.

The Indian appropriation bill was again considered in the house. The section of the bill providing for the sale of certain state bonds credited to the Indian trust fund was struck out on a point of order after a sharp debate.

Washington, June 18.—The fight over the woolen schedule has ended, and that schedule, as well as the following schedule (silk and silk goods) has been disposed of. The Republicans had been fighting for certain modifications of the woolen schedule, and were partially successful. They succeeded in having the rates on woolen and worsted yarns velved at over 40 cents per pound increased from 35 to 40 per cent ad valorem, and the dividing line on women's and children's dress goods decreased from $1 to 50 cents, a duty of 40 per cent being imposed on goods valued at less than 50 cents per pound, and 50 per cent where of greater value. This latter modification is the one, it is understood, that Mr. Quay was fighting for. As soon as it was decided Mr. Quay's long speech suddenly terminated.

Senator Harris says that the tariff bill will pass the senate by next Saturday. When Senator Aldrich, the leader of the opposition to the bill, was asked what he thought of Mr. Harris' prediction, expressed the opinion that should it not be entirely realized, it would come near it. "I think," he said, "that by next Saturday night we shall be on the fag end of the bill." Both declined to state whether there had been any negotiations for an agreement as to the time for the final vote between the leaders on the respective sides of the chamber. It is known, however, that the situation has been canvassed more or less in the numerous conferences which have taken place between Senators Cockrell, Harris and Jones on the Democratic side and Senators Aldrich and Allison on the Republican.

The house was busy with District of Columbia business.

Washington, June 19.—In the senate a joint resolution was passed allowing the secretary of war to appoint a commission of engineers to examine and report upon the cost of deepering the harbors of Superior and Duluth.

The tariff bill was laid before the senate, and at the request of Mr. Platt the two paragraphs, 298 and 299, of the silk schedule passed over Saturday, were again passed over to-day, and schedule M, "pulp, paper and books," was taken up. When the coal schedule was reached Mr. Hill and Mr. Peffer jumped to their feet. The New York senator was recognized, and he sent to the clerk's desk an amendment to relegate bituminous coal and shale to the free list, and made a speech in favor of free coal and the redemption of Democratic pledges. Senator Hill said he reserved the right to vote for or against the tariff bill, "when I see what it is as a finality," passionately exclaiming, "God knows what the bill will be like when it passes this senate and comes out of conference! God knows how many more extortions and conclusions will be wrung from the unwilling hands of the committee!" A vote was taken on Mr. Hill's amendment and it was lost—7 to 51. Messrs. Allen, Kyle, Peffer (Populists); Hill and Irby (Democrats); Hansbrough and Washburn (Republicans) voted in favor of the motion. Mr. Hansbrough moved that a proviso be added to the paragraph placing bituminous coal on the dutiable list, to admit coal free of duty to countries imposing no duty on coal exports from the United States. The amendment was laid on the table. Mr. Squire moved to increase the rate on bituminous coal and shale from 40 to 60 cents per ton; was laid on the table. The finance committee's amendment placing a duty of 10 cents on bituminous coal and shale and 15 cents on coal, culm that will pass through a half-inch screen, was then agreed to. Mr. Hill moved to place coke on the free list. The finance committee amendment made it dutiable at 15 per cent. Defeated—4 to 46, and the committee amendment was agreed to.

The Hatch anti-option bill was taken up in the house to-day and Mr. Hatch spoke in its favor.

Washington, June 20.—To-day upon the third trial Maj. Baldwin succeeded in getting through the house his bill providing for the sale of the pine on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations as fast as 100,000 acres shall be surveyed, examined and appraised. There was a slight disposition to objection on the part of a few members, but it faded away when the purpose of the bill was explained. Senator Washburn has promised to press the bill through the senate, and there is every probability that it will become a law at this session of congress. The bill is mandatory in its provisions, providing that the timber shall be sold and the result of the enactment will be to throw upon the market for next winter's cutting a tremendous body of valuable pine. The estimates of this administration have been over more than half a million acres of pine, and the work of the preceding administration was almost as large, although that will probably not be included in the first sales made pending the re-examination which is going on. But the timber estimated by the Douglass force will go on the market at one time in all probability. The bill provides that the sale shall be proclaimed by advertisement for four weeks in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Crookston and Winona, and a number of Eastern cities, and shall be sold at public auction at the Crookston land office. The lands hail be offered in forty-acre tracts, and in no event shall it be sold for less than its appraised value. The lands remaining unsold after each public offering shall thereafter be subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value at the local land office. As the appraised value of this timber is not less than $3 per thousand, it will be seen that if all that is ready is sold it will make a transaction running up into the millions of dollars.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider the anti-option bill and Mr. Coombs of New York spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) followed in opposition to the bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Aldrich's remarks there remained but an hour of 5 o'clock, and members were adverse to splitting their speeches up in two installments, but at length Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.) consented to fill in the interval, and presented several letters from grain dealers protesting against the passage of the bill.

Considerable progress was made with the tariff in the senate. The ayes and nayes were demanded by Mr. Hill when Mr. Jones offered the committee amendment to strike iron ore from the free list. It was carried—53 to 4, Messrs. Hill, Allen, Peffer and Kyle voting in the negative. Lard was stricken from the free list.

THE CREES ARE JAYS.

They Cut Themselves Up for Fun in Montana.

Havre, Mont., June 20.—The Cree Sun dance was concluded here last night. For three days and nights it has been going on three miles east of Havre. The sheriff of every county in the state had been instructed to prevent it at all costs, but there was no interference here. Four braves were put to torture, three of them being hung up to the center pole of a big teepee for more than half an hour. Their breasts were slashed by Little Eggs, their chief, and thongs of rawhide inserted; these in turn were tied to a rope and the victims swung back and forth to the music of twenty tom-toms. All fainted before the ordeal was finished and the living flesh was torn by the thongs. The most horrible exhibition came later, when one young buck allowed slits to be cut in his shoulders and four buffalo skulls tied to him. He dragged them after him for 400 yards over the prairie and was tied to them for nearly an hour. When this was done he allowed eighty pieces of flesh to be cut from his arm to be kept as tokens. It is probable that the Crees will be driven back to Canada.

TWELVE LIVES LOST.

A Schooner Sunk by Colliding With an Iceberg.

St. John's N. F., June 20—The schooner Rose, bound from Labrador for Conception bay, collided with an iceberg yesterday and went down almost immediately, carrying twelve persons with her. The disaster occurred when the schooner was about eight miles off Partridge Point. At the time of the collision there was a thick fog and it was impossible for the lookout to see a ship's length ahead. The Rose had a crew of fifty-five persons who were bound to Conception bay. The forty-three survivors jumped aboard the berg as soon as the collision took place and remained there for several hours, suffering great hardship. After they had almost abandoned hope another fishing craft hove in sight and they were gotten aboard and landed. The government has dispatched a steamer to take them to their destination. The survivors of the ill fated craft are entirely destitute and an appeal to charity has been made. Nearly all the drowned were relatives of each other, and in several instances whole families were lost.

GREAT ORE FIND.

Reported Discovery of the Largest Body of Auriferous Ore in America.

Winnipeg, June —An immense deposit of quartzite auriferous ore in one solid body a mile wide by two miles long is reported to have been recently discovered between Rat Portage and Port Arthur, about seventy miles south of the Canadian Pacific railway. This is without doubt the largest body of auriferous ore in America, if not in the world, and the importance of its discovery, not only to the mining district, but to the whole Dominion of Canada, is at present incalculable. Assays taken from different parts of the property average $8 in gold and $4 in silver. The ore of the great Treadwell mine in Alaska, which has astonished the world by the enormous wealth of its output, only averages $3 per ton, but works about 500 stamps.

A Fatal Fall.

Marquette, Mich., June —Daniel M. Sinclear, a stonemason, was killed this morning by a fall from the third story staging of the custom house where he was engaged in making repairs. Muriatic acid had rotted one of the ropes by which the staging was suspended.

Korean Rebels Overcome.

Washington, June —The Korean legation received a cablegram to-day from Seoul, the capital of Corea, stating that everything was quiet in Korea, that the rebels had been overcome and that peace had been restored.

Fraser Falling.

Vancouveur, B. C., June —The Fraser is still falling fast, and some thirty of the mills of the New Westminister are about to resume operations

MINERS NOW AT WORK

OPERATIONS RESUMED AT COAL MINES IN SEVERAL STATES.

It Is Estimated That Three-Quarters of the Miners in Ohio Went to Work Monday—Many Miners in Other States Give Up the Struggle.

Columbus, Ohio, June 19.—Letters and telegrams to-day to national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America, give unmistakable evidence that the sentiment in favor of sustaining the national officers is growing rapidly. It is believed at headquarters that at least two-thirds of the miners of Ohio resumed work yesterday. President McBride believes that all except those in the Massillon field will resume operations this week. The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo will move to-day 300 cars of coal. All mines in this valley are at work except New Straitsville.

Pittsburg, June 19.—The settlement of the great coal strike and the return to work of 15,000 of the 20,000 miners in this district has given an impetus to all kinds of business, and the situation is more hopeful than at any time for many months. Among the large plants in this city which have resumed work after long idleness were the Carbon Iron and Steel company's works, Oliver's Twenty-eighth street works, Shoenburger & Howe, Brown & Co. The latter has been shut down for two years and has started up in full, giving employment to 500 men. The Black Diamond Steel works will also begin operations this week, and the Edgar Thompson Steel works will start as soon as a sufficient supply of coke is received. At McKeesport everything is quiet, but it is thought the tube works will start up soon, as many of the strikers have expressed a willingness to return whenever the firm was ready to resume. At Scottdale the Scottdale Iron and Steel company's plant has resumed in full after an idleness of several weeks.

Springfield, Ill., June 19.—Miners at many places in Illinois resumed work yesterday and to-day, but at several points the men declare that they will stay out until they get their old wages.

Indianapolis, June 19. — Many block coal miners went to work yesterday and more returned to work to-day.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 19. — There was a general resumption of work at the mines of West Virginia yesterday and to-day.

GLADSTONE MAY COME.

Americans Intend Inviting Him to Visit the United States.

New York, June 19.—A project to invite England's grand old man to visit America has been afoot for some time. The idea is to have the invitation signed by a large number of representative men of the country. Judge Addison Brown is among the prime movers. Mr. Gladstone has frequently expressed his great wish to call on his friends on this side of the water, but the opportunity never seemed to present itself. It is doubtful if he could at his advanced age withstand a 3,000-mile ocean voyage and the fatigue of public receptions after he reaches his journey's end. But the invitation will be sent anyway, and at least Mr. Gladstone will have a pleasing testimonial of the estimation in which he is held in the United States. Chauncey M. Depew, who has been selected to mail the invitation to the expremier, said, when a reporter saw him, that the plans were in a rather chaotic state at present. No details for Mr. Gladstone's entertainment upon his arrival had been considered. If he should come his reception would at least equal Lafayette's and Kossuth's.

USED GUN AND KNIFE.

Desperate Attack Upon a Respected Farmer by the Notorious Dr. Justice.

Spokane, Wash., June 19.—The notorious Dr. Justice of Leland, Idaho, went to Elmer Sperry's house on the Pig Pottlach, at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, and, calling Sperry to the door, he fired both barrels of a shotgun at him without effect. He then attacked Sperry with a knife and stabbed him. Sperry's young son came to the rescue and received several cuts from the knife. He knocked Justice senseless with the gun. Justice was bound hand and foot and a messenger was sent for the sheriff and a doctor. The neighbors assembled and attempted to lynch Justice, but Sperry said he would shoot any one who attempted it, saying that he preferred to let the law do justice. The elder Sperry now lies in a critical condition, with small hopes of recovery. The trouble between the parties arose over some land. Sperry owns the most extensive farm in the county and is highly respected.

Made an Assignment.

New York, June 19.—Wendell Goodwin and Frederick Swift, composing the firm of Goodwin & Swift, railroad contractors and promoters, at 66 Broadway, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors. The cause of the failure was the general hard times and the inability to meet obligations as they became due. By a rough estimate the liabilities are placed at $500,000 to $750,000, probably pretty close to the latter figure. Mr. Goodwin is the vice president of the Brooklyn Base Ball club. The creditors of the firm are largely in this city, being, in the main, individuals, not banks.

Fight With Workmen.

Vienna, June 19.—A number of workmen attempted to hold an open air meeting here to-day. The proceedings became disorderly, whereupon the police ordered the crowd to disperse.

Wagener Is Ahead.

St. Paul, June 19.—The referees in the Wagener-Horst contest finished their recount of the votes yesterday, and the result of their examination shows that Horst is 14 votes behind instead of 9 ahead, as the returns showed. This does not include the ballots which have been referred as blank ballots to the court for its decision as to the intent of the voter. In all about 47 ballots have been referred, but all but 14 of these are included in the count of the vote. Out of the 113 precincts in the city mistakes were found in about 81.



"I feel it a Duty

To tell the world that Hood's Sarsaparilla has saved my life. I had dizzy spells, nausea and pains in my side, caused by bad condition of my liver and kidneys. Soon after I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla I began to feel better. I took four bottles and I now consider myself a well woman." MRS. PAULINE RUBY, Buffalo, Iowa. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

HE FED AN ELEPHANT.

'Was Too Exciting to Desire Any More of It.

"No, I wasn't born this way," replied the man, as he backed up to a chair, got his crutches from under his arms and fell into the seat. "This came on me suddenly one day, about fifteen years ago," quotes the Detroit Free Press.

"What do the doctors call it?"

"Damphoolism, I believe. That's what it is, anyway."

"Got a fall from a balloon?"

"Rather worse. I don't mind saying that about fifteen years ago I used to think I knew it all. You've heard of the town of Chillicothe, Ohio, maybe?"

"Yes."

"Well, I ornamented that town with my presence and I flattered myself that the people couldn't possibly spare me over a day at a time. I was at the apex of my conceit when a circus came along. There was a drove of eight elephants in the menagerie, and as I stood before them I wanted to do something awfully smart. One of the beasts was reaching for cakes, and I determined to give him a lighted cigar. An old gray-haired farmer who stood by twigged my game and uttered a word of caution, but I wasn't taking advice from hayseeds at that epoch.

And you carried out your plans, eh?"

"I did. I puffed on the weed until it had lots of fire, hid it behind me for a minute, and when the elephant reached again I let him have it fire end first. Something happened, of course. I had just commenced to grin and look around for applause when that proboscis suddenly picked me up, whirled me high in the air, and then I was flung clean across the tent and landed under the cage of serpents. I knew when the fun begun, but I couldn't see the end of it. I was unconscious for two days, and when I came to I was knocked so out of my plumb that the doctors could-not do any better than this for me. I shall be a cripple to the end of my days."

"But——"

"Oh, certainly! I know more than I did, and I shall never have the swell head again. It seems that the elephant's trainer had his eye on me all the time and I've often felt that it was too bad he didn't feel inclined to kick me all over town and thus enable me to learn wisdom and keep my shape at the same time."

A Startling Experience While Lion Hunting in the Jungle.

Two lions had been shot, when we both heard an animal breathing alongside of our shelter, within a few feet of us, and the next instant a gentle shake given to the hut, and a noise as of one of the loose branches with which it was covered being torn off, let us know there was another lion in the neighborhood even more enterprising than the two that had been shot.

It was soon evident to me that the animal was looking for an entrance to our shelter, for, after tearing off a few more boughs, it got to the place where we had crept in, but which was now blocked up with poles. Here it halted, and, from the way it kept touching the poles, seemed to be trying to get his paw through. This was little more than I had bargained for, and at the risk of incurring the charge of inhospitality, I resolved to try to keep our visitor outside in the cold. Of course, while the lion was acting in the manner I have described, I, on my side, was not idle.

As soon as I had realized what our visitor was trying to do, I turned round, and, lying on the ground, tried to look between the interstices of the poles forming the entrance to our hut. It was, however, so absolutely dark that I could see nothing. Instant action was, nevertheless, necessary, for as the poles forming our hut were not fixed to the ground, the lion might have got its paw between two of them and pulled them out at any moment, and then, by pushing its head and shoulders through, would infallibly have overturned the whole structure.

To prevent such a consummation, I now pushed the muzzle of my rifle between the poles, just where my ears told me my would-be interviewer was moving them, and, pointing it upward, holding the stock on the ground, pulled the trigger. Once more, and for the third time that night, the report of the rifle was answered by the most terrific grunting roars it is possible to conceive, uttered as they were within six feet of our own ears.

I am sorry I had not a phonograph with me to preserve these powerful expressions of the feelings of a wounded lion. Suddenly released in a London drawing room I feel sure that they could not fail to produce a very marked effect.—Selous's Travels.

No Baking Powder

Exhibited at the

World's Columbian Fair

Tested So High

At the U. S. Gov't Examination

For Strength, Purity and Uniformity

As the Royal.

The official report shows ROYAL BAKING POWDER chemically pure and yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, which was greatly in excess of all others and more than 40 per cent. above the average.

Royal is the favorite in every kitchen and has a larger sale than all others combined.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Vengeance and— —Vapors.

CHAPTER. II—(Continued.)

"Well," said he, laying his hand on my shoulder, "it's not nice, of course," —standing and surveying the lane. "But it's not for you or me to mend it; though I'm joint guardian with Manuel of Paul's girl" (he meant Miss Lacroix), "I've nothing to do with the property, and 'Manuel, you see, can't bear to spend the brass, and doesn't care a—well, a button—for Paul's family history. Poor Paul! he was a good chap. I suppose the name Lacroix is done for, and it has been what you learned fellows would call historical."

I asked what it meant. He stopped and pointed up the lane, away from Timperley.

"You mightn't believe it," said he "but if you follow this lane right out to the end you'll get to the Bastille.")

I looked at him; I failed to comprehend.

"You don't mean," I said, "the famous French Bastile?—the fortress-prison of Paris?"

"That's it," said he. "You've read, I suppose, in your history books of the taking of the Bastile, and the man that was governor at the time, De Lacroix;—that's the family. The poor old fellow was killed in the streets, I believe."

Thus he went on, with much fullness of irrelevant detail. I gathered these facts of consequence which I here set down. At the time of the great emigration of French nobility to this country a member of the De Lacroix family found his way to Lancashire with one or two dependents, a packet of jewels and some scientific learning, and without his aristocratic prefix "de." He prospected about a little, and at length invested the money he got from his jewels in the Turkey-red and Indigo dye works of Timperley. He prospered. He was one of the first to apply chemical science to the manufacture of dyes. He made a large fortune and became the great man of the neighborhood. He had, however, a family of four sons who gave him great trouble. They almost ruined their father and quite broke his heart before their several courses of extravagance and debauchery came to an end. The eldest, Paul's father, drew up just in time, married and settled down to the business; another broke his neck in a steeplechase; the third died of delirium tremens, or worse; and the fourth still existed, for he could scarcely be said to live; he was the tongue and limb-tied paralytic, known as old Jaques, who inhabited the little octagonal house near the pond, which had been the lodge of his father's model farm. Paul had wished him to make his house his home, but he had insisted on settling down there. The two dependents, who had come to Timperley with the first Lacroix, had also been pursued by a malignant fate. Their representative was now to be found in the old man who looked after Jaques, and who might be met with any day going round the neighborhood with a barrow of shell-fish.

This sad and fateful story lay heavy on my mind and heart for the rest of the day. In the evening I took down the first volume of Carlyle's "French Revolution," and read with new interest the wonderful passages in which he describes the taking of the Bastile by the mob, and the part which the old officer of the fortress played in its hopeless defense.

After that I sat down and wrote to a pair of London friends, asking them to make certain inquiries concerning Mr. Lacroix.

CHAPTER III.

Dick's Confession.

A month passed uneventfully, except for almost daily visits to the hall. I saw Miss Lacroix very often, and must confess that I was falling very much in love with her. I tried to smother this dangerous passion, knowing it could lead to nothing, for was it possible she would care to link her life to that of a poor curate?

The danger was becoming greater every day to my peace of mind, when something occurred that changed the aspect of my calculations.

I had formed the friendship of a Mr. Freeman, a dissenting minister. We were both in sympathy with the troubles of the workingmen at Timperley, and I consented to preside at a meeting to protest against the way they were treated by the factory owners.

Steinhardt of course, heard of it, and remonstrated. There were hot words between us, which ended in my resigning the curacy. At the end of the week (on Friday night, I think) a message came to me when I was in bed, requesting me to visit at once a man who was dying—one of the sons of this interesting family. I dressed and went.

I heard sounds of wailing and lamentation from the house before I entered, I passed into the kitchen a clean bright room in which the men of the family sat smoking in various absorbed attitudes, oppressed with silence and sleep. One of the women stooped over a pan on the fire, while the old mother in a firm, clear voice directed the operations. She turned to me, saying merely:

"He's up stairs. He wants bad to see yo', but at present he's leet i' th' yed" (light in the head.)

Upstairs I found the dying man in the smaller of the two bedrooms—for warmth. That sick-room, as it then appeared to me, will not easily be forgotten. At that dead hour of night, when "the very houses seemed asleep," and even the tall chimney of the chemical works had ceased to emit its tinted vapors, the gas flared full in the little room, and six persons, men and women were round the bed where the poor fellow lay in the last extremity of delirious helplessness, soaked in prespiration. Near him stood my friend Freeman. At the head of the bed hung two watches; on the whitewashed wall ticked a loud Dutch clock. Over the bottom rail of the bed leaned the wife in despair, moaning at intervals in a low voice her husband's name. Behind her was the man's sister preparing a poultice over the fire.

I learned in a few fords from Freeman that the poor fellow had been employed for years at the chemical works, where he had contracted ulceration of the lungs; on Sunday night he had stood in the doorway of the crowded church, and caught cold, and had come home to the bed from which he would never rise again.

While we spoke he was seized with a fit of violent delirium, in which he had to be restrained from getting out of bed. The women began to weep and wail, and the old mother ascended from the kitchen and adjured him "Pray, Dick, pray!" and then turned to us with "Will noe o' yo' parsons pray for my lad?" Soon he calmed down again into a more lucid interval. While he lay speechless, and a neighbor by the bed kept moistening his dry, cracked lips with a rag soaked in brandy and water, he gazed around him, and at last fixed his eyes on me, and essayed to speak—but no words came. This prostration and silence continued for some time. Now and again the head of the family would ascend from the kitchen (in his stockings, lest he should make a noise,) and stand in solemn silence with inquiring eyes on his son; he would stand so still and retired that his presence was forgotten till the gulp of a big sob was heard, and the loose back of his waistcoat was seen disappearing round the door. At length the son found speech.

"Father," he said, when the old man was about again to withdraw, "bide."

He then signified that all the others should leave the room except Freeman and myself. When they were gone he motioned his father to his pillow. The old man went.

"Ha'e you summat to say, Dick?" He nodded. "Mun I raise you up?"

He was raised and propped up with pillows. He asked for a drink, and was given some whisky and milk.

"I'm a dying mon," he began; "I know I am." His eyes glazed with disease and want of sleep, turned wildly about; his head dropped, and his damp, thin fingers (still discolored with dye) clawed the bedclothes. He resumed fixing his eyes on me; "I must confess summat; I hope God'll forgive me. I had nought to do wi' it; wha for should I? He was aye good to me. I had nought to do wi' it, I tell you.

"No, lad," said the father, to soothe him; "thoo hadna."

"Weel," said he, "dunnot say I had, because I had na. Wasna I on the night shift. That was all. I took Jim's place; he wanted to go whoam to wife—in bed wi' babby. That was it." He muttered on some other phrases, while he turned his eyes about as if lost; his recollection was wandering. He resumed with energy: "They come right in, speaking loud and angry. He walks up to thing and lifts lid. 'I knowed it!' says he. 'But yo' neddna let a' th' world know it!' says th' ither. 'This shannot be." says he."

The poor fellow was growing terribly excited; every word was uttered with fierce emphasis and wild gesture; his eyes were fixed on vacancy, and in my reflex excitement, I fancied I saw the interior of the color-shed, with its vague tinted vapors, through which loomed the figures of two quarreling men, whom I tremblingly watched in imagination by the side of this dyed demon of the vat. The man grew so excited and we were so engrossed with his revelation, that he had risen to his knees in bed before we could prevent him. He continued his fierce disjointed utterances.

" 'Wemun ha' no more of it!" says he. He leans ower! Ah, Lord! he wants to spill it! A—h—h!"

With a wild leap he was standing up in bed and fiercely imitating the action of a man stooping and tipping or throwing some heavy body. We were so transfixed with surprise and horror that we could not stir a hand to restrain him. He looked like a weird corpse suddenly raised from the dead to a grotesque galvanic life. What chiefly seized my attention was the black shadow on the wall of this delirious figure thus stooping with head and hands outstretched. The incident lasted but a moment, and then the poor man fell back on his pillows with distracted cries.

"Murder! Oh, my God! murder! An' I couldna speak! Nay, I couldna! But I'd nought to do wi' it;—nought!"

Again he lay exhausted, and his relatives and neighbors came back hurriedly to his bedside to wail over him. He looked sadly but calmly on them, gasping in the last faint struggle of nature against dissolution. * * * And so he died, and the wailing broke out redoubled.

"He's gone, owd brid!" cried the old mother, turning to her husband.

* * * * * *

Before Freeman and I left the house together to go out into the cool summer morning air, the old man said quietly to us: "I've seen for long he had summat on his moind, but what he means I canna tell; so we'd best ho'd our tongues I think."

CHAPTER IV.

A Crisis.

I had tacitly assented to Freeman's suggestion, that no more was to be thought or said of Dick's horrible pantomimic confession; but it impressed me as being too vivid to be lightly discarded as without any basis of fact. I continued to think of it very much; I thought of it more because in spite of the unreasonableness of such a conjunction, and its manifest "waste of detective speculation" (as Freeman would have said) the vapors, so to say, of Louise's dream would persist in mingling in my imagination with the vapors of Dick's delirium. Could it really be that Mr. Lacroix had met his death in some such way? And if he had, how had he come by it?—and where. Was it even possible in the mystery of things that Lacroix had been smothered in one of his own vats?

But a discovery I made about this time—trivial, apparently, yet to me significant—fixed my idea more firmly in my imagination. One night while I sat thinking of my return to London I took up my Bradshaw, and carelessly began noting the times of trains from the neighboring large towns to the metropolis. The lines of three companies passed through it, and I became interested in noting how the rivals ran fast and still faster trains against each other. In this survey my attention was fixed by a very small fact; one company (I had never traveled on its line, and so, I suppose I had never noted the fact before) ran one of its two quickest trains so that it reached the neighboring town about midnight—the only very quick train within two or three hours of that time. I found easy opportunity to test in some degree what significance this fact might have.

Early in the week following Dick's confession, Mr. Steinhardt had gone to London to attend his trial, in the court of queen's bench, I think it was. He would be absent for more than a fortnight, and I had therefore many welcome chances of being in Miss Lacroix's company. Society about Timperley was very meager and very dull; it was a long way from any center of civilization, and Miss Lacroix seemed to pine and sicken in its smoke and toil-bound atmosphere, so Mrs. Steinhardt anxiously sought by any means to brighten those summer days for her young protege. Thus it was, I think, that during that fortnight I received such invitations to Timperley hall as I had never had before. I was asked several times to dinner, and was encouraged to find other and sundry occasions for calling.

On one of these occasions I found Miss Lacroix alone. She received me shyly, but with such evident pleasure that, if I had not come with another purpose, I fear I would have given utterance to such warm protestations as I had of late, oftener than once, had almost on my lips. After some casual remarks I began to work toward my purpose by alluding to Steinhardt's business in London.

"It will be a serious thing for him," said I—"won't it?—if he should be so unsuccessful in his defense as your father was?"

"He will not be unsuccessful as poor father was," answered she, with a sad shake of her beautiful head; "Mr. Steinhardt is not scrupulous as father was; he tells falsehoods with rude simplicity, like his great chancellor, and so people think him to be all honest truth. He will succeed in his case, I think—I have heard him talk of it to Frank—and he will come back more despot than ever. Poor father!" She leaned back, and looked sadly out over the valley, from which rose the smoke and sound of its daily toil, fatigued and forced, I thought, on that warm summer afternoon.

"I have thought a great deal," said I, seizing the opportunity her exclamation afforded, "of that strange dream you told me of."

"Yes," said she, turning with sudden interest.

"Do you still dream it?" I asked.

"Yes, I do; but not often now."

"It is a very strange thing. Does dream come at any particular hour of the night?"

"It does," said she; "and that, I dare say, makes me think more of it. It always comes two or three hours after I have gone to bed. I dream it, and then become wide awake; and after I have lain awake a little I always hear the hall clock strike 2—my room is over the hall."

"And the first night you had the dream—do you think it came then about the same hour?"

(To Be Continued.)

Cure for Hay Fever.

City Parson—Going to have the hay fever this year?

Country Parson—No, my congregation is too stingy.

Homepathy.

She—I always liked you real well until I found that you liked me.

He—Why should that make a difference?

She—Like cures like, you know.—Ex.

FOR THE FARMERS.

INFORMATION ABOUT FARM WORK.

Two Systems for the Cultivation of Potatoes—The Influence of the Show Yard—Did the Lamb Reason?—Chopped Feed.

The two accompanying illustrations, Figs. 1 and 2, are for the purpose of giving the reader who is directly interested in profitable potato culture, some tangible idea how potatoes grow and the form and conditions they assume when growing. These conditions are no doubt quite familiar to experienced growers, but every year new growers embark in potato growing and too often feel the need of some fixed method to direct them successfully. There are just as fixed rules governing the growth of the potato plant as of any other plants that are susceptible of cultivation, and these principles must be closely followed to insure profit.

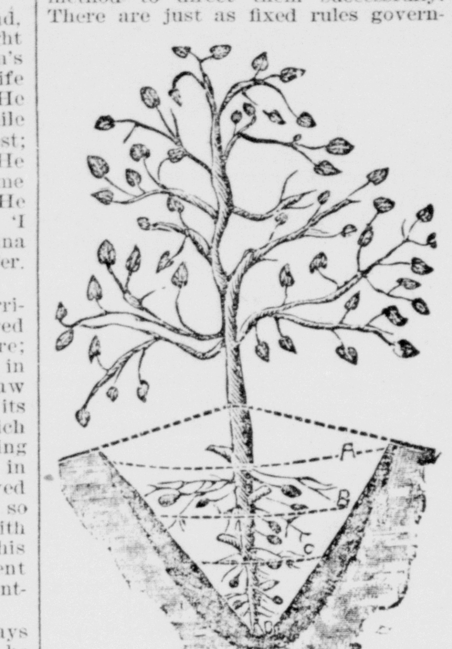


Fig. 1.

In my last article mention was made of re-covering my potatoes after they were fairly through the soil and then harrowing effectually in a few days afterwards. This was done last season by way of experiment, but extreme drouth failed to develop anything profitable from the scheme.

Fig. 1 represents the trenching system where the ground is struck out about six inches deep and the potato, D, dropped and covered at C. We put the harrow on as soon as the sprout is through the soil and work the dirt in up to B, seeing of course that the plant is in no way left with stones, clods or sods on it to prevent growing. When the plant gets through this last coat of earth, and is about three inches high, begin cultivation with some good, narrow-toothed implement, working the soil around the plant on a level at A.

Other cultivations will gradually work more soil toward the plant till a slight ridge will be formed at the base of the vine as indicated by the dotted line on top Fig. 1, which will leave the parent potato fairly deep in the soil prepared to withstand a pretty severe drouth.

This plan of cultivation has several good points to support it, although it is more expensive than shallow planting.

By examining the illustration, Fig. 1, the reader will observe that each layer of soil worked toward the plant induces the stack to throw out a lateral and a set of roots from which the potatoto sets are sent out, and each lateral joint usually starts nearly the same number of tubers.

I have never yet applied this system to general field culture, but only where I was desirous to get a large yield from a small quantity of seed; but I am fully persuaded that it can be profitably applied to general culture, especially where growers are limited to a short acreage. It is no great task to get 40 to 50 bushels from one bushel of seed if the soil is made fertile and put in good condition and the crop thoroughly cultivated.

Fig. 2 represents the more general system of cultivation among growers where the ground is marked out three or four inches deep and the seed is covered at once with some covering direct that throws a heavy ridge over the potato, after which it is left to sprout and work its way up through the dark, cold earth, getting whiter and slimmer as it nears the border of the world it has been hunting for the past three or four weeks and usually having but one lateral joint to send out roots and sets. I think this system could be greatly improved if the harrow or some mode of leveling the ground were used after planting, putting the entire surface on a level as indicated at the dotted line E. Then when the plant appears through the ground and is ready to start a leaf, put on an implement that would throw back the original dirt as shown in Fig. 2 at F.

This modus operandi I am sure would induce the plant to add another lateral joint and thereby very largely increase

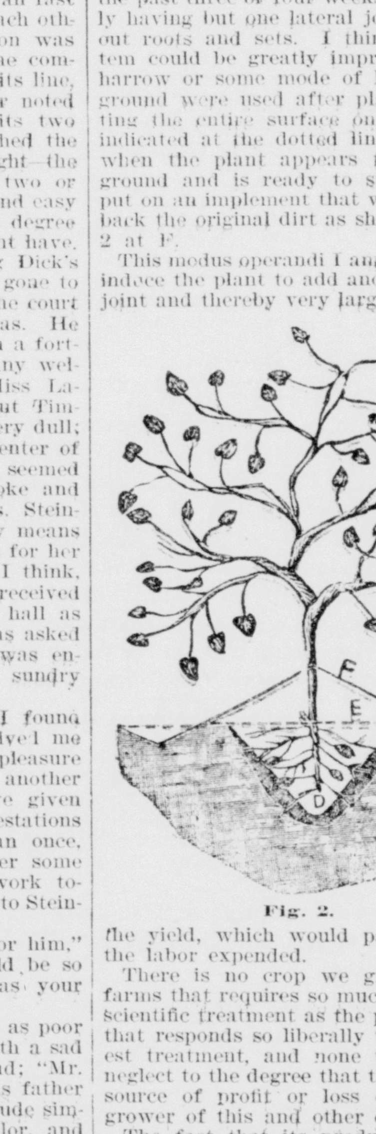


Fig. 2.

the yield, which would pay well for the labor expended.

There is no crop we grow on our farms that requires so much study and scientific treatment as the potato; none that responds so liberally to fair, honest treatment, and none that resents neglect to the degree that this standard source of profit or loss does to the grower of this and other countries.

The fact that its product per acre gives an average income three times as great as other standard crops, has made it a popular adjunct to modern agriculture.—George E. Scott, in Ohio Farmer.

The Influence of the Show Yard.

A correspondent for the Farming World, London, England, writes that journal, as follows:

"One ought to be able to give a reason for not supporting a national society for the "improvement of agriculture," but, on visiting shows, I observed breeding stock so overloaded with fat that parturition would be at the danger of the animal's life, and stallions fed as if they were to be sold by the cwt. I have seen the black sinews of Clydesdales blistered as if they had broken down , and learned that this painful remedy was to promote the growth of long hair, without which, it appears a draught horse cannot draw a plow or cart. In fact, that fashion and not utility, seemed to adjudicate the prizes. Poultry are also educated for prizes, and not for current use. The chief end of a fowl should be the table, where combs and feathers do not appear. Then, when the profits of farming are rather restricted, it is difficult to see what time the practical farmer has for leaping over hurdles, or for driving hundred guinea horses in expensive dog-carts. Of course this is to attract the public, and it is magnificent, but not farming—so I concluded to keep my siller for local improvement. In cattle breeding I found by experience that a long pedigreed, and consequently expensive heifer, was not always a good breeder, and I have sold a cow and calf and a year's keep for less than the auction price, and that a comparatively moderate rate, of the pedigreed heifer alone. That I am not altogether ignorant of the subject may be inferred from having had a first prize winner at the Islington show.

One may buy a wedge-shaped cow that can produce milk, and milk only, and yet not be satisfied with the results in the pail or dairy, but there is no mistake about the golden guineas of the butcher and the block test."

To this, the editor of the Farming World replies:

"Our correspondent has a curious mode for reasoning. If the breeder of hunters puts a penny in the farmer's pocket, why should it not be persevered in? Besides, no one will, we think, gainsay the broad fact that the institution of shows has immensely improved our domestic stock. The show yard like everything else, is capable of abuse, but our correspondent has yet to prove that its influence has not been felt to be of the greatest benefit to the agricultural community."

Comments on the above the editor of the Prairie Farmer says:

"We have something of what the English farmers complain of. Our hunters, leaping, polo and others of like ilk come of thoroughbreds, and trotters, bred not by farmers, as a rule, but by specialists who breed racing horses. Our farmers do not ride to hounds to show the pluck of one-half to three-quarters thoroughbreds. The better class of them breed horses valuable in country and city for actual every day work."

Cultivate After a Rain.

The surface soil should be stirred as soon as practicable after a considerable rainfall, as soon as the tools will work well. The cultivation should, as a rule, be shallow, leaving a thin stratum of the surface soil finely pulverized and completely cut off from the soil below. Where this is not done the extremely rapid evaporation which takes place from undisturbed wet soil on hot, clear days, may even in a few hours not only dissipate that which has just fallen, but also a part of that which the rain has caused to be drawn toward the surface from lower levels and thus leave the soil actually drier than before the rain, even though it may look more moist at the surface.

When a succession of showers follow each other at just the right intervals and are of the right intervals to strengthen the capillary flow into the upper stratum from below each time, without any percolation taking place, it is evident that such soils left to themselves under these conditons may lose not only the water which falls directly upon them, but a considerable portion of that stored below down to at least five feet. On the other hand, if each shower is promptly followed by cultivation there will be at first a movement of water upward and finally the same rains which under other conditions would leave the lower strata drier than before it fell, may contribute a considerable amount by percolation to the deeper layers.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Sheep in England and in the United States.

England has 50,000 square miles of land and 26,148,000 sheep, or 520 to a square mile and 130 to a quarter section. The United States has 3,602,990 square miles and 45,048,017 sheep according to the reports of the departments of agriculture, or about thirteen to the square mile. Notwithstanding this relative scarcity in this country and the relative abundance in England, we are beginning to export sheep to that country.

There is something wrong with the sheep business. Either our people do not know good mutton when they see it, or sheep growers have not learned how to produce it. Dense as is the population of England compared with the United States, the ability of our American people to provide themselves with meat makes up for the lack of density of population. While we are sending sheep to England the fancy hotels and restaurants in New York were supplied in part last winter with Irish and Scotch lambs. These things ought not so to be.

Did the Lamb Reason?

On inspecting a flock of sheep the other day with their owner and another gentleman we noticed a lamb coming toward the owner bleating and looking up into his face quite wistfully. We said: "What does that lamb want?" "Why," said the owner, "it's a twin. The ewe had two lambs, owns one and disowns this one. It always comes to meet me, and usually stands perfectly still when I start to catch her, but the moment I catch her it comes to her like a shot and sucks for dear life. We visited the flock in the afternoon, and the lamb was fed morning and evening. Did the lamb reason and say to himself, "There is that tall fellow that helps me to my breakfast and supper. I do not know these two other men, but I will go and ask the tall one to get me a noon-day meal?" Did it say to itself, Keep quiet until he gets her?" and the moment it saw her caught did it say, "Now I will get my suppef?" This is a clearer evidence of reasoning powers than we remember to have seen in a lamb three weeks old.

Chopped Feed.

Clover makes fat both stock and land.

If only every man that had a vote knew just how to use it.

There are times when the mind needs a great deal of fertilizing.

There are too many farms where the crow of the rooster is never heard.

Remember the saving grace of lime white-wash in the gentle springtime.

The spring cleaning should always include the drains, cesspools and low yards.

Cultivate the best land only; more bushels from less acres should be the motto.

Home-repairng and home-producing supplies are now most emphatically in order.

horses a man can get first eight acres the grass get well started and on a fairly solid foundation.

Shall we simply be ashamed of present financial and industrial conditons, or get exasperated and change them?

Allow no decaying vegetables in the house cellar; they contain the germs of disease and death.

Start some trees this spring; a few at least, many if possible; no one thing will add more to the value of the home.

Medicines for increasing the appetite are not selling well these days; there is already an "overproduction" of appetite.

This is the time when oil meal is most acceptable and most valuable to stock after a winter's diet of dry fodder.

Resolve now to have corn, millet or some green stuff to supplement the pastures that will be brown and sear in the late summer.

Encourage the neighborhood creamery, but see that it does not cost enough to pay some agent a bigger profit in a few weeks than the creamery can make in as many years.

A Chicago maker of hog butter calls it Jersey Butterine, and embellishes his advertisement with a nice cut of a cow and milkmaid, both Jerseys, probably. A soap maker advertises "the only soap in the world made of cream." It is said to contain "rich yellow cream from our own herd of registered imported Jersey cattle," probably of both sexes. Who says the Jersey hasn't got to the front? If real butter gets too cheap she is capable of the bogus sort, or hard soap! Long live the Jersey!—Farm, Stock and Home.

Laugh.

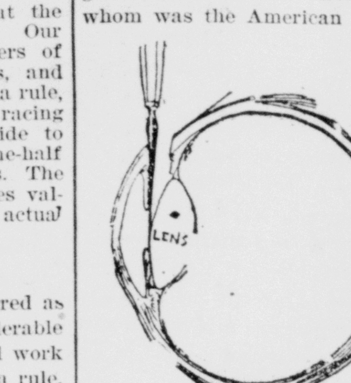
Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache, or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere and is a nuisance as well.—Family Doctor.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYE.

A DELICATE OPERATION TO REMOVE A CATARACT.

An Extremely Delicate Work in Which the Percentage of Death Is Very Small—How the Operation Is Performed.

The operation for cataract was performed upon Mr. Gladstone at the residence of Lord Rendel, in London, recently, by Drs. Nettleship and Habershon. It was completely successful, and the aged statesman, who was cheerful during the performance of the work, has since been receiving the congratulations of his friends, among whom was the American ambassador.



Cutting Out the Lens.

This operation which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone represents one of the highest triumphs of surgery. It requires a precision and delicacy of touch which no other operation calls for, and it necessitates employment of instruments so fine that a hair's breadth differentiates one from the other.

Of all the human organs the eye in its structure and functions is the most wonderful as well as the most delicate. Within the compass of less than an inch this organ embodies tissues which enable the mind to see and a lens which adjusts itself to every focus by an instinctive and unconscious process. The only result of the operation for cataract which Mr. Gladstone has just undergone and which is performed every week in New York is the loss of this little lens in the eye. That loss will now be supplied by eye-glasses of varying strength, but they are clumsy and awkward compared with the marvellously perfect lens which Nature puts into the eye of every man.

Although the lens is imbedded deep in the eye, it has nothing whatever to do with the delicate adjustment of sensitive nerves less than an inch away that enable a man to see. The faculties of sight are not at all impaired or in any way affected by the operation for cataract, although the latter involves very deep cutting into the eye and the removal of, one of the parts which go to make it a perfect seeing organ.

The operation upon Mr. Gladstone was performed at 9 a. m., and did not take longer than fifteen minutes. There have been occasions when the operation for cataract has been performed twice upon the same person in less than an hour when both eyes were affected. In very old people a cataract in one eye is generally followed by a cataract in the other. Oculists now believe that Mr. Gladstone will again have to undergo this operation, and perhaps he may do so within a month.

The operation for cataract has become almost painless since the introduction of cocaine, and no anaesthetic was used in the case of Mr. Gladstone. The greatest inconvenience of the patient, however, comes from the enforced incarceration in a dark room for several weeks following the operation. This is to enable the tissues of the eye to heal before any work is thrown upon that organ. The light is gradually let into the darkened room, and the patient at the end of about three weeks is released fully cured.

It would be almost impossible for any one but an experienced oculist to tell that the eye had been operated upon. It is apparently natural and unimpaired in every respect, being full and round, of good color, and exactly like its fellow. Similarly, it is very difficult to detect the presence of a cataract in the eye for any non-professional. Many people think that they can tell when a man has a cataract, and that they can pick out the victims of this disease when walking along the streets. Oculists know that this is a fallacy, and what is regarded as a cataract is not that at all, but some other affection of the eye. A curious thing about this disease is that it is not confined to human beings, and that cataracts are frequently found in the eyes of animals.

Another curious fact about the cataract is that no one knows what causes it. The men of science have not failed to advance theories and speculations as to the cause of the disease, but there is no unanimity of opinion among them on this subject. Attempts have also been made to cure the cataract without resort to the knife, but these are regarded as unsuccessful, and the surgical and scientific world agrees that an operation—which is the last resort of science—is in every case necessary.

The idea of operating surgically upon the human eye is one that is appalling when first presented to the mind. He was a bold man who ate the first oyster, but he was bolder yet who made the first operation for cataract.

It is believed that the ancients were familiar with the operation. There are passages in Galen and Pliny which are thought to refer to the removal of cataract. These, however, could not have been highly successful. The practice fell into disuse among physicians and surgeons until the middle of the eighteenth century. Even then it was attended with great risk and difficulty and the percentage of failure was very high.

Now, however, while the operation for cataract requires the utmost skill, the chances of losing the eye are only three out of 100. Statistics are accurately kept of the operations for cataract and every case of failure and success is noted

There are only two cuts of the knife made in the operation, although a multitude of beautiful and delicate instruments are manufactured for the purpose. One of the cuts almost slices off the front of the eye, but it is a singular thing that, although it severs the delicate covering and goes deep into the interior of the organ, it heals up perfectly and leaves almost no mark. A cataract grows on the inside of the eye. It is not on the outside of the eye as is generally supposed. The sufferer becomes conscious of its existence generally by a gradual diminution of the power of sight. This is not because the organs of sight in the back of the eye are affected, but because the cataract affects only the crystalline lens which intervenes.

This lens is affected by losing its crystalline quality and becoming somewhat opaque. It acquires a whitish color, and the power of sight is gradually lost as the lens become more and more opaque. A singular thing about this lens must here be explained. While it is really a little sac of liquid, shaped like the ordinary convex lens it yet contains in its center an acual lens of clear gristle that is hard and strong. This is surrounded by clear liquid. The shape of the entire lens is constantly changing in daily life. When you look at a mountain ten miles off the lens in your eye is one shape, but when you look at the ground at your feet it instantly changes in shape so as to bring the subject looked at into focus.

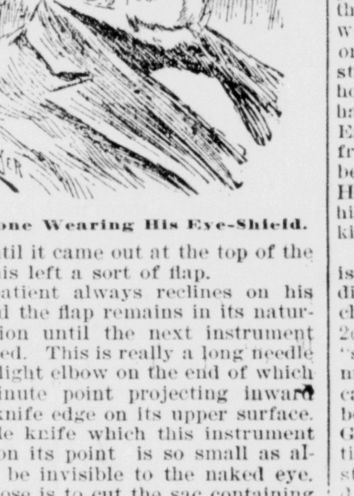
As the whole of the lens is affected in a cataract its entire removal from the eye is necessary. If it were not for the little hard lens in its center the entire lens might be taken out through a small opening made with an instrument being run out like so much water. But the little hard lens is more than a quarter of an inch across its face and an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It can only be removed through a slit cut down to the center. This is the first cut which is made.

In performing the operation it is necessary that the eye should be kept immovable. The patient could not do this himself. The oculist first inserts a speculum, which keeps the eyelids far apart and the eye wide open. The patient might however, move the eye with the speculum in place. This is prevented by the use of forceps, which grasps the skin of the eye below the eyeball and holds it firmly. This is generally held by an assistant of the operator. Another assistant holds a large magnifying glass which concentrates the light on the eye and illumines its interior.

The patient always undergoes the operation after having a rest. That is the reason the operation on Mr. Gladstone was performed early in the morning. This is the time of day invariably selected by oculists, because the patient is fresh from the bed and thoroughly rested. Oculists also prefer to perform the operation by artificial light, which seems to be softer and more congenial to the eye than the light of day.

A World reporter who called upon an eminent oculist in this city on Thursday evening enjoyed the rare opportunity of seeing the operation for cataract performed. In this instance a human eye, taken from a bottle of alcohol, was used in illustration, being placed in the mask or false face which oculists use for this purpose. The knife with which the first cut was made had a blade that was about an inch in length, sharpened on one edge with a very sharp point. As soon as the oculist began to work upon the eye it became apparent that that organ in the body is by no means as delicate as is commonly supposed. This was not because of the alcohol in which the specimen had been placed. "The eye is really well protected," said the doctor. "In the operation for cataract considerable muscular pressure is required. People generally think the eye is a bag of liquid contained in a thin film. As a matter of fact it is protected by a covering that is almost as tough as leather."

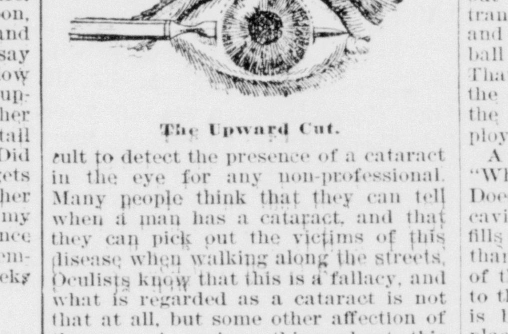
It was apparent when the first cut was made that the operator requires strong hands and fingers. The knife was run into the eye horizontally from the outside. After the first puncture it was pressed steadily through the center of the eye towards the nose, until it came out upon the other side. The coverings of the eye which were being cut seemed to be of the consistency of India rubber. The knife was inserted with its edge upward. Then the upward cut was made from this position the knife being worked backward and forward until it came out at the top of the eye. This left a sort of flap.



Gladstone Wearing His Eye-Shield.

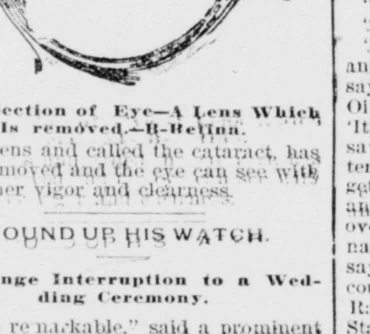
The patient always reclines on his back and the flap remains in its natural position until the next instrument is inserted. This is really a long needle with a slight elbow on the end of which is a minute point projecting inward with a knife edge on its upper surface. The little knife which this instrument carries on its point is so small as almost to be invisible to the naked eye. Its purpose is to cut the sac containing the lens, which has thus far escaped the knife. This instrument is inserted through the cut which as just been made from the top and at an angle projecting outward. When its end has passed the center of the eye the operator changes the angle and gives the instrument a slight turn between the fingers so as to bring the little pointed knife inward. He now presses the latter into the lower part of the sac containing the lens and draws it sharply upward with his fingers.

The result of this is to sever the envelope of the lens and the liquid immediately begins to run out. A pressure of the finger on the outside of the eyeball is now all that is required to bring the little hard lens to the surface. It slips out through the opening made in the transparent filmy covering of the lens, and pressure on the bottom of the eyeball then makes it come out at the top. That is all the surgery that constitutes the operation for cataract, divested of the multitude of scientific terms employed in the profession.



The Upward Cut.

A natural question at this point is, "What takes the place of the lens? Doesn't it leave a hole in the eye?" The cavity in the eye occupied by the lens fills up with vitreous humor within less than three minutes after the removal of the lens. The substance is supplied to the eye in abundance by nature, and is being constantly replenished. The place in the eye that was occupied by the lens fills with this transparent substance, and the whole organ retains its original shape and form. The transparent film which had formerly been the envelope or the lens folds back out of the way of its own accord, leaving the field clear and unobstructed from the retina at the extreme back of the eye through the iris, the interior chamber and the cornea. Thus the intervening obstruction formed by the affected lens and called the cataract, has been removed and the eye can see with its former vigor and clearness.



Cross Section of Eye—A Lens Which Is removed—B-Retina.

WOUND UP HIS WATCH.

A Strange Interruption to a Wedding Ceremony.

"It is remarkable," said a prominent city clergyman yesterday, "with what nonchalance some bridegrooms go through the ceremony. The coolness and complacency with which some of the men who come to the parsonage to be married go through the thing area revelation to me, and make me believe I had no 'nerve' at all.

"Of course," he continued "the people who come unannouced to the parsonage to be married are generally of the plain sort. They dress plainly, and frequently have delightful fresh and original manners and ways of doing things. But you must acknowledge that even to a clergyman who has read the service over hundreds of trembling couples, it is rather startling to have the bridegroom, at the most solemn part take out his Waterbury watch and begin to wind it up in the most methodical way imaginable. But that is just what happened here last week. I was reading the formal charge to the man and woman, and reading it in a way that I considered most impressive and awe-inspiring. The bridegroom, who was a big lumbering fellow, followed me for a time with considerable interest. Then he suddenly took out his watch and began to wind it. I let him go on for a few seconds, and then I realized that it was a Waterbury. and might last all the rest of the ceremony. So I stopped short and looked severely at the man. He smiled at me in a friendly sort of way, but he didn't comprehend at all what was the matter—and all this time the steady click-click of the winder was to be heard.

"It was very mortifying to me that my dignity was not overwhelming enough to make that man stop short, but he didn't and I had to speak to him."—New York Tribune.

SHE WAS OVERCOME.

The Surgeon Polysyllabic Verbiage Was Too Much for the Virago.

Tired, after numerous calls to patients, who had broken noses, broken heads or broken hearts, one of Director Beitler's police surgeons was waiting the other day at a street corner in the Fourth ward for a horse-car, says the Philadelphia Press. He is a martyr to cold feet, and, as the car did not arrive, his teeth began to chatter and he entered a near-by dry-goods store and said to the proprietor:

"Good morning, madame. May I wait in this store until my car arrives?"

"Faix, an' Idon't know 'bout that. I don't want sthrange min in me shop. Git out!" said the woman addressed.

"But my feet are cold, and surely, in the name of charity——"

"Then war-r-m thim by walkin'. Git out!"

"Surely madame, you don't think I would steal anything. I could buy your store and all the rickety tenements around you, and have lots of money left over," said the surgeon, warmly.

"Steal, is it?' Faix, but I'm not so sure of that," exclaimed his critic.

Just then the surgeon saw his horse-car coming and he opened fire on the woman as follows:

"You infinitesimal creature of a mundane sphere locked in the depths of your inexhaustibleness, you vassal of an inflammatory oligarchy, whose word is latitudinarianism. Oterque quarterque beati quis onte ora patrum, Trojae sub moenibus altis!"

For once in her life the virago was "floored," and she listened respectfully ti the surgeon's Latin with her mouth open.

"Stay if ye wish, sur," she said at last, in quavering tones, "but don't swear in that way that makes me blood cur-r-dle!"

The surgeon fled. The foman had met her master.

The recent letter from the judge of awards on Baking Powders at the Chicago world's fair, exposing the fraudulent claim of a Chicago house that its baking powder had received the highest award for strength, purity, excellence, etc., is a scathing rebuke to those manufacturers of cheap baking powders who have no regard for the brain, but habitually seek, in their public announcements, to deceive consumers. The judge of awards states that no such award was given to the Chicago concern, and has notified it that it must cease publishing his name in connection with its false statements

SALT STICKS.

They Go Well With a Bit of Cheese and Also With More Beer.

A queer looking old man, carrying a large basket in one hand and a cane in the other hand, can be seen any day plodding along the German section of the East Side, where he has become a well-known figure. He travels from one saloon to another, selling "salt sticks," which is his menas of livelihood. For nearly twenty-five years he has been a conspicuous figure on the East Side, and from the profits derived from selling these "salt sticks" he has been enabled to support a large family. He does a good business because of his genial nature. He always has a kind word for everybody.

This industry of making "salt sticks" is practiced by but a few bakers, who dispose of them to these merchants cheap, and who in turn sell them for 2c a piece, or three for 5c. While the "salt sticks" or salzstange, as the Germans call it, is unknown in the American cafe, it is, and has been for a number of years, quite the thing with the German saloons. There was at one time quite a number of these "salt stick" merchants, but of late they have dwindled down to a few, among them being the old man who was one of the first in the field. The "salt stick" is a long piece of baked dough besprinkled with salt, which, while it makes it very tasty, also makes them very thirsty, thus benefiting the saloon-keeper, whose customers are compelled to satisfy their thirst with more beer. But this does not serve to lessen the popularity of the "salt sticks." German pinochle players while playing their game and drinking their beer, eat them with a relish. No game of cards is complete without them.

They form a very tasty morsel when eaten with a piece of cheese. For this purpose they are cut in half and the cheese placed between them. They are called "salt stick sandwiches," and they are a great appetizer for beer.

Big Waterworks Projects Abroad.

A plan for supplying Paris with water from Lake Neufchatel is under consideration by the municipality. It involves the building of an aqueduct over 300 miles in length and at an estimated cost of $60,000,000. An earlier plan proposed to use Lake Geneva as a source of supply, the estimated cost being $100,000,000. The engineer of the Neufchatel plan proposes to tunnel the Jura Mountains, and to give a head of 394 feet in Paris. One of the greatest engineering works of modern times is the artificial lake impounding the waters of the River Vyrawy, in Montgomeryshire, to supply Liverpool, sixty-eight miles distant. The lake has a storage capacity or 1,500,000,000 gallons, and power is given to supply water over a certain belt of country on each side of this line. Liverpool is thus placed on an equality as to water suply, with Glasgow, which has laid Lock Katrine under contribution, and with Manchester, which is doing the same with Thirlmere.—New York Tribune.

Beginning to See the Point.

"What have you to say to the charge of assaulting Michael Rafferty?" asked the judge.

"Oi licked 'im," replied Mr. Dolan, looking the court in the eye. An wid no disrespect to anybody its hoping Oi am that Oi done it good."

"Was there any provocation?"

"They wor thot same."

"What was it?"

"Oi hav a goat, yer anner; a foine animal, too. 'Does yer goat give milk?' says Rafferty to me. 'It does,' says Oi. 'Thin,' says he, 'it's batter milk.' 'It's as swate an' foine as any yo iver saw,' says Oi. 'Certainly, but it is buttermilk,' says he, and thin we came together. Though Oi mus' say, yer anner, that when Oi come to repate it over a few toimes an' consider the nature av the goat, Oi'm compelled to say Oi wer a bit hashty. Begad if the court'll give me lave, O'll pologize to Rafferty, so I will."—Washington Star.

Vain Bounties to French Shipping.

The new French bounty laws which came into force at the beginning of 1893 are not having that anticipated effect on the French shipbuilding industry, nor are they at all increasing French trade. Indeed, it has been expressed at Bordeaux, that, notwithstanding the material assistance given by the French government, merchant shipping is still on the decrease, from year to year. And can it be wondered at that this is so, when the shipping is overstocked to such an extent that many of the great companies are not paying more than 2 per cent on capital, while multitudes of tramps are actually in debt at the buoys at the Tyne and at the Wear. Speaking generally, the only people who are making money out of shipping are the managers by means of their commissions. With hulls and engines that are depreciating at the rate of 10 per cent per annum where does the profit come in, even with 6 per cent dividend?—Philadelphia Record.

Tin 1-200,000 of an Inch Thick

Experiments have been made during the past few days at the Ellwood tin plate mill, the result of which will surprise the mechanical and industrial world. Superintendent Richards has been prosecuting this series of experiments with the assistance of several skilled workmen, and they have succeeded in rolling out several large sheets of tin to the thinness of the 200,000th of an inch. When it is considered that the difficulty of rolling gold plate to the 150,000th of an inch makes the process so very expensive, the feat of rolling tin plate to the 50,000th of an inch thinner is manifestly a remarkable achievement.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

JERUSALEM'S GROWTH.

The City Is Prospering, and Is Assuming New Commercial Importance.

The British Consul at Jerusalem in his latest report gives some interesting details respecting the present condition of the Holy City. It appears that buildings of various kinds continue to be erected in the vicinity and that the city is far outgrowing its former limits. On the western side houses have increased so rapidly within the last few years that quite a suburb has arisen where formerly there were fields and vineyards.

Every available piece of land is now being bought up by private persons or by benevolent societies and missions, and already the name of "Modern Jerusalem" has been given to this new quarter. Last year the first public garden was completed outside the Jaffa Gate, and the trade is generally increasing, especially that in Jaffa oranges, olive wood work (now an important local industry) and olive oil. The export of colocynth declined in consequence of a lithe levied on it by the authorities. It is gathered by the Arabs in the neighborhood of Gaza, where it grows wild.

An interesting enterprise which has recently been commenced is the collection of the bitumen which rises to the surface and floats about on the Dead Sea. Two sailing boats were taken by train from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and then conveyed by carts to the Jordan, where they were floated down the river to the Dead Sea, and they are now engaged in picking up the bitumen, which is in much request in Europe. The consul thinks it would be advantageous to trade with the inland districts if a steam launch and several lighters were placed on the Dead Sea to ferry across the produce of Moab which is a country rich in cereals, fruit and cattle. At present it is conveyed by caravans round the north or south end of the Dead Sea, entailing a journey of from four to five days. Kerak, the chief town of Moab, is now garrisoned with Ottoman troops, and authority is established there, so that if rapid communication were established the whole produce of Moab would find its way to Jerusalem and the coast.

What a Peddler Discovered.

The magnificent Larderel palace at Leghorn has a singular work of art in one of its numerous galleries. This is a huge coronet made of borax, and mounted on a high gilt pedestal, and the story attached to it is a very interesting one.

It begins a long way back, and the principal figure in it is a very ordinary-looking peddler. Wearied with his tramp, he took off his pack one day under the trees in the Maremma woods, and spread out his humble dinner of bread and meat. He was hungry enough, but even more tired than hungry, and while he was eating he went fast asleep. Down rolled the bread and meat on the ground, which certainly did not improve it; but the weary peddler would not have exchanged that delicious, restful sleep for the choicest viands on the grand duke's table.

Finally, however, he awoke and remembered that he was hungry. He could not afford to be squeamish, and picking up his neglected food, he began to eat it. Perhaps he had been dreaming of delicate turbot and macaroni, or turkey stuffed with chestnuts, for his bread and meat no longer tasted good, and he was unable to swallow the mouthful he had taken. Some queer change had passed over it while he was asleep, for it was actually bitter, and the poor man wondered who could have played him so shabby a trick.

But presently light began to dawn upon him. He was quite intelligent for a peddler, and his favorite study was chemistry. So he roused himself up and tasted a little of the earth on which his dinner had fallen. It was just as he anticipated, bitter, and scraping up a small quantity of it, he stowed it away in his pack. Then back he tramped to Leghorn as fast as his feet would carry him, without ever thinking of the journey he had already taken; and once in the city again, he went straight to a crony of his who was quite a learned chemist, and who had taught him all he know of that interesting science.

Like other chemists, this one was quite accustomed to putting unpleasant-tasting things in his mouth, and he seemed to enjoy a pill of the peddler's earth as though it had been a choice bonbon. He knew at once that it would buy all the bonbons in Leghorn and a few other things besides. Yes, his humble friend was right in his suspicion. Soda and borax was there in great force, and the peddler could not do better than to buy up all that his savings would cover of the cheap land where his bread and butter had fallen.

Perhaps he had the money tied up in an old stocking that was kept in the corner cupboard, or perhaps he had buried it in some secret spot from prying eyes; but wherever it was, he speedily dislodged it, and bought the waste land at a very low price. He lost no time, either, in starting his manufactories, and, thanks to his knowledge of chemistry, he made a princely fortune. His descendants intermarried with the noblest families of Italy; and it was chiefly to borax that they owed their coronets, the honored this product of the earth in one of their finest palaces.

The moral of this subject is that a knowledge of chemistry sometimes leads to great discoveries; and if all students do not find soda and borax in unsuspected regions, they cannot fail to find much that it interesting and well worth the study.

Electricity in Fruits.

An article appeared recently in a French paper on the generation of electricity from various plants and fruits, and now the English journal, "Electricity," publishes a letter from R. W. Hill, a Manchester correspondent, who has stated that it is a mistake to think that a Frenchman discovered that electricity is generated during the ripening of fruits, for three years ago, he himself placed two platinum wires at the bottome and top of a nearly ripe melon and obtained a current, and connecting twelve melons in circuit to a bell, he got enough electricity to ring a bell. Assuming that electricity is generated through chemical reactions, Mr. Hill holds that in a very ripe fruit the conditions favorable to current production may be analogous to those existing in well known batteries. In a melon there are many organic acids, which act on platinum wires, and thus a modified natural battery, or rather an element, is formed. A long cucumber also generated a current, but it was very weak, and could be detected only by means of a sensitive galvanometer. Apples, pears, carrots and other fruits and vegetables were tried, but the melon was found to be the best generator. Mr. Hill says that although many will not be prepared to accept his statement, if they will try the melon experiment, placing the fruit on a glass plate they will be convinced of the fact he vouches for. He evidently has the courage of his opinions, for he maintains that a battery of 10,000 melons will produce electric current strong enough to drive an electric motor of two brake horse power.

Moonshiners Much Overrated.

"Moonshiners are the most overrated people in the world—except their captors," said a gentleman yesterday. "To read the newspaper accounts one would suppose that a deputy marshal takes his life in his hand every time he goes out to hunt these critters. As a matter of fact, the moonshiner is the yaller dog of the criminal breed and about as dangerous. Of course, once in a while a man gets hurt by them. If you will take the trouble to look into any report of the commissioner of internal revenue you will find very few lives lost at the hands of the moonshiners and a very small proportion of wounded. I know, for I've investigated the matter myself, and I was as much astonished when I ascertained the facts of the case as you can possibly be.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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"You don't say so!"

"Yes, she took an unfair advantage of her husband's indulgence in a bath to elope with another man, and the bereaved one expresses the conviction that she has been waiting for this opportunity for the last six months."

When, O When?

"Sh-h-h, child. Young people should be silent when older people are talking."

"Then, when shall young people talk, mamma? Old people are never silent."

Progress of Time.

"What is going to happen when the foreign dukes have married all the American heiresses?"

"The duchesses will come over and marry all the American heirs."—Vogue.

The really short-sighted man is the man who cannot look within himself.—Galveston News.



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The good bark health, with the brave mariner hope at the helm, is drifting on concealed reefs if you are troubled with inactivity of the kidneys. Shift your course by the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will pilot you into the harbor in safety, and save you from Bright's disease, diabetes or dropsy. The Bitters check malaria, rheumatism, dyspepsia and liver complaint.

"Pride goeth before a fall" and a pipe before a fool.

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They never pardon who commit the wrong.—Dryden.

Fire escapes are more common on buildings in America than in any other country.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve."

Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The cloud that comes with a great bluster is apt to bring little rain.

Some men seem to have been made out of dust that had gravel in it.—Ram's Horn.

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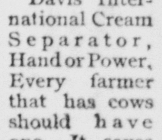
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Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1894 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate. H. C. STIVERS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

Geo. Putz is back from his trip to Stevens Point, Wis.

Mrs. P. F. Mauer went to St. Paul yesterday on a visit.

Fresh crackers and cookies received at McGinn's this week.

G. M. Walker returned from Glendive Mont. last night.

Mrs. T. W. Crawford has returned from her visit at Missoula.

Master Mechanic Bean and wife returned from St. Paul today.

Don't overlook the bargans McGinn is offering in all kinds of groceries

Bottled pickles for picnic parties, 15 cents at McGinn's. Something new and nice.

Mr. and Mrs. Quaife, of Elkhart Ind., are the guests of E. C. Smith, of Perch lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Guthre have a new girl baby at their house since Saturday last.

C. P. McLean is now the local agent for the Minneapolis Brewing Co. in this city.

Mrs. J. H. Kelehan and children went to Granite Falls yesterday to visit with relatives.

FOR SALE.—A Columbian bicycle, '92, in good repair and will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office.

John J. Kennedy is in the city from Red Wing where he has been engaged in the saloon business for some time past.

The ladies of the Congregational church cleared over $30 at the lawn supper on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Adam Forepaugh's circus will exhibit in Brainerd, Saturday, July 7th, the advertising car having arrived this morning.

Jack Osborn, known in this city in an early day as "Little Jack, the barber" arrived last night from Michigan City, Ind.

Pure Java coffee, the finest article in the market just opened at McGinn's. Also a superior brand of Java and Mocha coffee.

The Brainerd and West Superior base ball teams will cross bats at the fair grounds on Sunday, June 24. An exciting game is promised.

The Effie Ellsler Co. presented an excellent play to a very poor house here Wednesday evening. Brainerd people evidently do not appreciate a good performance.

Rates to the republican state convention at St. Paul have been fixed at one and one-third fare good going July 10 and 11 and returning up to and including the evening of July 12.

Sneak thieves burglarized the house of the Salvation Army officers on Kingwood street Tuesday night taking a small sum of money and other articles. The ladies were absent at the time.

An old folks entertainment will be given in the opera house July 3d. There will be a good programme consisting of one, two, three and four parts, tunes by all "ye menne and womenne" singers.

H. A. Westfall is in the city from Kansas City visiting his sons, E. M. and J. R. Westfall. The gentleman is in his 81st year and is active and healthy for a man of that age. He will remain for some time.

A festival and supper will be given by the Dorcas Society at Janen's hall in Southeast Brainerd on Friday evening July 6th and a general invitation is extended. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the poor and needy. Supper 25 cents.

On Monday night with the assistance of capenter tools stolen from W. W. Winter's shop in East Brainerd thieves effected an entrance into Ed. H. White's gun store but were scared away before they fairly got to work. Mr. White hearing them and making his appearance.

A grand Fourth of July celebration will occur at Long Lake on the Noka Sebie south of Peter Albert's, which will be in charge of the Swedish Lutheran church society, Pastor Grove delivering the address. An auction of fancy articles by the Ladies' Aid society will begin at 10 a. m.

A. E. Veons jewelry store was broken into last night and in the neighborhood of $150 worth of goods stolen. Access was gained by breaking out a light of glass in the front door. Mr. Veon says if the parties who are after his stock will let him know he will give them the key so they will not have to tear the building down.

The annual picnic of the railroad employes occurs tomorrow and at 6 o'clock the train will leave Brainerd for Glenwood accompined by the Third Regiment band. The train will be made of twelve passenger coaches and three cabooses and it is expected that every seat will be occupied. The train bearing Staples excursionists will be run over the cut-off and will not come this way. A very fine time is expected as every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of the participants.

Returned the Wheel.

Monday afternoon some person stole a Columbian bicycle belonging to W. S. McClenahan from the rear of the Bodega. It was at first though that some one had played a practical joke on the owner of the wheel but as no trace of it was found for a day or two Mr. McClenahan made up his mind that he had seen the last of it. On Wednesday noon, however, Chief Barron received the bicycle by express from Ft. Ripley with the following note attached in an envelope:

"Operator Ft. Ripley: Please forward as local freight this wheel to the chief of police, Brainerd. The party that had this wheel did not intend to keep it so long, nor did he, as you may plainly see, intend to steal it. Chief, please give this wheel to the owner, I will pay him for all damages it he will give me time. I, the writer of this note, am not the man that borrowed the wheel but I send it as directed. Yours very truly, 'till you hear from me again."

Mr. McClenahan has concluded not to let the matter drop and is out in a circular offering $50 reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the party who stole the wheel. According to the cyclometer which was attached the wheel had been ridden 67 miles, and it was somewhat the worse for wear.

Law and Order League.

The gentlemen who have actively interested themselves in organizing a reform movement in this city met at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Tuesday evening at which time the special committee, provided for at the meeting held June 12, and consisting of the following gentlemen, W. G. Percy, Benjamin Benson, A. E. Pennell, Solomon Johnson and J. M. Hays, made the following report:

Brainerd, June 19, '94.

Your committee beg leave to recommed as follows:

1st. That this organization be known as the "Citizens Law and Order League of Brainerd."

2nd. That the affairs of said law and order league shall be conducted by an executive committee of eleven electors, appointed as follows:

Each ward shall hold a mass meeting at some place that may be designate, and elect a ward committee of five electors whose duty it shall be to look after the best interests of said law and order league in their respective wards.

3rd. The chairman of said executive committee shall be elected by the electors in mass meeting on Tuesday evening, June 19th, 1894, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings of said executive committee and to appoint the convenors for the ward meetings, and the chairman and secretary of said ward committee shall constitute the membership of the executive committee.

4th. We further recommend that the following resolution, adopted at the last general meeting, be the ground work upon which this organization works.

"That it is the sense of this meeting, that the interest of good municipal government in this city can best be promoted by the union of all citizens, irrespective of party, who believe:

1st, That the affairs of this city should be administered upon strict business principles.

2d, That the laws, state and municipal, should be strictly enforced.

All of which is respectfully submitted. J. C. SMALL, Chairman.

Upon motion the report of the committee was accepted and adopted after discussion, and Mr. J. C. Small was elected chairman, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

A very enjoyable occasion was the visit of Brig. Gen'l McDonald to Brainerd Div. No. 7, U. R. K. P., on Friday evening last who came to the city in an official capacity in company with Major H. D. Powers, of Grand Rapids the latter being a member of the Brainerd organization. The members of the Division in full dress uniform and headed by the Third Regiment band formed in front of the Armory on Sixth street and marched to the Arlington hotel where the visitors were taken in charge and escorted to the lodge room. Here Gen. McDonald inspected the Division and found everthing in proper conditon, after which the lodge took a recess and listened to the glowing description given by the gentleman in regard to the coming encampment at Washington during the last week in August and at which many of the Brainerd Sir Knights expect to be in attendance. In the meantime an elaborate luncheon had been prepared in the banquet hall, some forty covers being laid, and at mid-night the members and their distinguished guests partook of the substantial "feed," during which time came pleasing remarks from many of those gifted in oratory. Brainerd Division is second to none in the state and received some very high compliments from Gen. McDonald in the course of his remarks.

The Lumberman says that Minneapolis lumbermen are now confronted with the question as to just how many logs they want turned over the Brainerd dam for the season's sawing. Only so many can be sawed this summer and with the large number left over in the store boom between here and Brainerd it won't take many additional new logs to suffice for the season. The old logs must be sawed first for the longer they remain in water, of the less value they become. The intention now is to bring down to the mills the old logs and only turn below Brainerd such additional logs as will be needed, and at the same time, when the drives on the tributary streams come out onto the Mississippi they will be left at the place where they come into the main river, and the river above Brainerd will not be driven until late in the summer. Minneapolis lumbermen are going slow on the log question and are not going to take any chances on any of them going over the falls at the first high water next spring.

Greatest in the West.

The Brainerd & Northern Minnesota Railway company, the greatest logging railway in the west, has had the good fortune of being granted a right of way through the Leech Lake reservation. At least that right has been voted the road by the senate and it is expected that the house will pass the bill without serious trouble.—Lumbermen.

Killed by a Team.

The body of R. R. McDonald was brought to the city last night from Ten Mile Lake, 65 miles up on the Leech Lake road, and the remains will be buried to-day. The man was in the employ of E. W. Backus as driver, and was with a surveying party. He was alone when the accident happened, but it is supposed that in hitching up the horses they became unmanageable and cramped the wagon over on to him, dragging him some distance when they became tangled up and stopped. When the party found McDonald he was standing up and said "I am done for" as soon as they came in sight. When asked how the accident happened he said "the wagon struck me" and drew his hand across his left breast, indicating where he was hurt, and expired without saying another word. An examination showed that he was terribly crushed about the breast and side. He was a single man about 45 years of age, and has a brother living in Minneapolis, but he could not be found and the burial will take place here.

Brainerd Will Celebrate.

This city will have a Fourth of July celebration providing the citizens will be public spirited enough to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist St. Andrews Society in making the affair a success. The members of that organization have taken hold of the matter because no move was being made by any one to observe the day, and not because there is any prospect of financial benefit in the effort. It is desired to have a grand industrial parade in the forenoon, and the business men in general should encourage this, and do all in their power to help make it a presentable effort. In the afternoon there is to be a base ball game, Scotch games, wrestling matches, sword exercises and horse races at the fair grounds. This, of course will depend upon the interest taken in the move by the citizens and they certainly should not be behind their neighbors in the matter of patriotism. Let the eagle scream in Brainerd on July 4th, and let the people have a chance to spend their money at home instead of having to go elsewhere to properly celebrate.

Report of Deerwood School for the Year Ending June 15, 1894.

PUPILS.	History	Geography	Grammar	Arithmetic	Orthography	Writing	Reading	Department
Mabel Patterson	98.5	100	98	90	96	96	100	
Culver Adams	97.3	99.8	99.5	88.5	92	94	97	99
Agnes Erickson	89.5	89	93	85	96	95	100	
Jay McCarvil	91.5	97	87.5	83.5	84	85	90	97
Nellie McCarvill	94.5	97	....	73	72	85	90	100
Charlie Engman	80.5	95	....	96	64	88	85	95
Charlie Calrsen	95	98	98	90	....	72	95	100
Oscar Carlsen	95	90	....	88	....	85	80	100
Lena Olsen	80	88	....	....	....	87	85	100
Della Behlmer	90	97	94	95	....	94	90	100
Godfrey Crone	87	86	83	75	60	88	80	100
Jessie Whitten	67.8	95	92.5	80	64	89	95	100
Hannah Crone	....	90	88	77.5	52	80	82	100
Mary Engman	....	92	85	70	....	88	90	100
Salisbury Adams	....	100	....	89	84	92	99	98
Tommy Patterson	....	100	....	81	84	93	93	100
Bertha Olson	....	82	....	89	92	94	95	100
Isaac Sallt	....	90	....	80	80	92	96	99
Belle Whitten	....	98	....	38	56	92	90	95
Clare'e Archibald	....	80	....	33	16	90	85	90
Emma Olson	....	75	....	100	85	80	80	100
Mollie Schaefer	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	75
Albert Brand	....	70	....	98	80	90	92	100
Doug. Archibald	....	70	....	69	80	88	88	100
Albert Olson	....	76	....	90	85	89	90	100
Betty Brand	....	60	....	50	85	80	80	95
Arthur Rasch	....	50	....	60	85	80	80	100
Adaline Sclander	....	....	....	70	....	87	80	100
Victor Anderson	....	80	....	85	88	70	85	98

Mabel Patterson secured the greatest number of head marks in the "A" spelling class, Culver Adams in the "B" class, Tommy Patterson in the "C" class, and Albert Olson in the "D" class. The contest in the different classes, however, was very close, the honor being awarded to the above members by a few marks only. During the year 41 pupils were enrolled 37 of whom went long enough to draw public money. The average daily attendance for the year was a fraction over 25. FRANK M. COOK. Teacher.

Poundmaster Elected.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening with a full board excepting Ald. Parker.

Mayor Hemstead presented a communication regarding the arrest of Jack Burns by Officer Hurley as follows, which was accepted and filed:

To the President and Alderman of the City Council:

In the matter of the arrest of J Burns by Officer Hurley I have the honor to report that I investigated the matter the following day, June 1, and after listening to both sides and questioning many eye witnesses, I came to the conclusion that Hurley did not use unnecessary force in taking Burns to the lockup. Burns was very abusive and showed fight all the way, encouraged by the by-standers, some of whom tried to interfere with the arrest.

Most Respectfully,
WERNER HEMSTEAD,
Mayor.

The following claims against the city were allowed:

The Tribune, publishing	$32 50
L. P. Johnson, labor	15 00
Wm Barron, police star	6 00
McFadden Drug Co., supplies	2 25
A. Reinthal, work	11 50

Bill of Joel Smith, $207.35 for lumber, was referred to the street committee.

Kenneth McDonald was allowed $10 for damages done to his well and cellar on account of raising street for electric car track.

The wages for street laborers was fixed at $1.50 per day after July 1st.

The council accepted the gift of the band stand, and empowered the city property committee to fix the same up.

The police committee reported recommending among other things that the salary of the members of the police officers be reduced $10 each per month and the report was adopted.

The members of the city band petitioned the city council for an appropriation for band concerts which was referred to the finance committee.

Robert Caughie, J. P. Saunders, and Louis Thabes were granted dray licenses.

The question of a pound master was brought up and Peter Peterson was elected after three ballots, Si. Hall and J. M. Collier being the other applicants.

The clerk was instructed to notify J. J. Howe to repair sidewalk in front of his property on 6th and Main streets, after which the council adjourned.

Gypsine and Alabastine wall finish in all tints at C. B. White's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Farmer's Institute.

The state farmer's institute held in Brainerd on Saturday last was far ahead of expectations in point of attendance and interest manifested by the farmers of this and adjoining counties. Fully 300 people came to this city on that date, many of them being women, to gain the knowledge imparted for the benefit of farmers and farmer's wives, and they were all well repaid for their trouble. The report of the institute is given in a condensed form below, the copy having been furnished by one of the institute members:

Supt. Gregg opened the meeting with an address on the dairy cow. In his judgment those indications were always present in a marked degree. A duck always had a web foot. Likewise a dairy cow could always be told by the marks which she carried with her, if we only knew them. What were these marks? He would only mention some of the more important. If we found a cow with a good depth at the flank we would pretty generally find a cow that was at least a fair milker. Next in importance was depth of pitch at the crops, namely at that part of the animal just behind the shoulder. The udder should be large and well developed, and come well forward and well backward, with plenty of loose skin at the rear part and extending upward behind. The milk veins should be large and enter the body by means of large openings. He hoped the farmers would give attention to this matter. It was greatly important. He spoke strongly on the matter because he felt strongly with reference to it, and he felt strongly because of the mistakes he had made in his earlier experience in handling dairy cows.

Theodore Louis followed with an address on growing corn. In answering the question, why should we grow corn, he said we should grow it first, because it enabled us to diversify our farming, second because it enabled us to clean the weeds away from our soils, and third, because it provided us an abundant supply of food for different kinds of live stock. In answering the question as to the possibility of the corn crop he said that while formerly the northern limit of the line of production had been fixed at 45 degrees, corn was now being grown successfully more than a hundred miles further north. He dwelt upon the fact that corn could be improved by selection. He said that seed should be chosen from among the large and first ripe ears while the corn was yet standing. If chosen from the pile promiscuously at husking time, there was no means of ascertaining which of the ears had become ripe first.

Mrs. Ida E. Tilson then spoke on poultry. She dwelt upon the importance of marketing the fowls in good shape. She told how a Wisconsin girl had secured rapid sales for her poultry and the best prices by taking special pains in dressing the poultry for market, and sending it there in such a way that it rapidly caught the eye of the purchaser. She then told how she had worked up a market for eggs in her own experience. She was most careful to gather them often and send them as frequently as possible to the market, and to send them always in a clean condition. She was enabled to do this by keeping the nests clean. If eggs had to be washed it should be with soap and water in order to do it thoroughly. She had made more than one dollar net per year for each hen kept. She then dwelt upon the importance of keeping poultry houses clean and showed how this could be done. In answering questions, she said, first, that eggs should be sold by the pound; second, that hens could easily be made too fat; third, that Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes were among the breeds which would be found most profitable as layers; fourth that four square feet of ground was enough for each fowl; fifth, that before a person took up the work of raising chickens by means of the incubator they should give careful attention to the methods practiced by the old hen, and sixth, that not more than fifty hens should be kept in one place.

Theodore Lewis then talked on the growing of clover. He said that no subject interested him more than that which he was about to discuss, and he felt the day was coming in Minnesota when no crop would absorb more of the attention of the farmers of Minnesota than the clover crop. When a man engaged in growing clover on his farm he took a long step in the direction of diversified farming as it enabled him to grow abundant supplies of food for feeding live stock of various kinds. There was nothing equal to clover by way of bringing fertility to the land, owing to the singular power which it has to bring nitrogen from the atmosphere to the soil. He sows clover on all kinds of grain crops. The country around Brainerd is quite sandy in character, hence the soil requires careful handling to render it capable of sustaining vigorous crop production. It was very opportune, therefore, that so much attention was given to the discussion of the question of clover. It is to be hoped that in the future the unpardonable practice of carting fertility away to the sloughs and valleys around Brainerd will be heard of no more. This practice is common in the neighborhood of many of the towns and cities of Minnesota, and it is certainly a blot on the civilization of the state.

Dr. Curryer followed with an address on the education of the horse. He remarked that the majority of the people who had come to the institute meeting were conveyed by horses. When we reflect upon the many uses to which the horse was put and the amount of service which he rendered to us, we could never conclude that the time would come when we could afford to give inattention to the breeding of horses. Animals recognize the law that the stronger rule the weaker, and in training them we do well to bear in mind this truth. We should begin the education of the horse the very first day of its existence. We should demonstrate to it that we are the stronger, and we should make him familiar with handling by moving the hand over every part of his body during the first interviews that we have with him. We should win his confidence by taking some sugar in the palm of the hand and rubbing it against his lips. He will reach out his tongue and take some of it, and by his action will indicate that he would like some more. The doctor then went on to illustrate how colts should be broken to the halter, a process which need not take many minutes if rightly gone about. He also showed how horses could be made to give up certain bad habits which they might have learned.

At the afternoon session, W. L. Carlyle, B. S. A., discussed the question of handling milk. He dwelt upon the importance of cleanliness in drawing milk from cows. He pointed out the advantages of using a cream separator over the ordinary system of setting milk. Handling cream is a test of the skill of the butter maker. In gathering cream it should be kept in one can as if sweet and sour cream were churned together there would be much loss of butter. In summer churn not less than twice a week, and in winter not less than once. Do not skim the milk too closely. Warm up the cream when ripening it till it reaches a temperature of about 62 to 65 degrees in summer. Twenty-four hours will be occupied in the ripening process. The cream should be strained through a perforated tin strainer, to take out curdy matter and other substances which may be in it. Mr. Carlyle answered many questions bearing upon churning. He also churned in the presence of the people and explained about washing the butter, salting it and putting it up ready for market.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

Sealed proposals for the work of veneering the church building of the St. Francis Catholic church of Brainerd will be received by the undersigned until 6 o'clock p. m., on the 26th day of June, 1894. A bond with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the undersigned, in a sum equal to the amount fixed in each proposal for the work, must accompany each bid, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

Specifications for the work may be had upon application to the undersigned; and the right to reject any and all bids is at all times reserved.

REV. D. W. LYNCH,
J. W. KOOP,
CON. O'BRIEN.

B. Y. P. U.

All Baptists young people (who can) should go to the great International convention at Toronto, Canada, July 19th to 22d. In buying tickets—one fare for the round trip—remember that "The Burlington" is the popular line this year between St. Paul or Minneapolis and Chicago.

Thos. Condit and Frank Wray were in the city Monday evening on their way home to Ortonville from Rainy Lake, and judging from their expressions it will be a long time before they start out on another wild goose chase. The great stories told about that region are entirely misleading, and there are scarcely a dozen people there but who would leave if they could get away. There is no gold in sight and no prospect of any, and the circulating medium of the entire country would not average $2 per capita.

Paint brushes, a new stock, just in at C. B. White's.

Silverware, useful and ornamental at Mrs. F. G. Sundberg's.

If you are thinking of painting this spring, get prices on paints, varnishes and brushes at C. B. Whites. A fresh stock just opened.

Sash and doors at D. M. Clark & Co's.

If you want the finest beef in the city C. A. Walker & Co. has it—fresh killed native beef.

Asbury Park N. J.

Is one of the most delightful summer resorts on the New Jersy coast. The National Editorial Association will meet there July 7th. A rate of one fare (and $2.00 added) for the round trip has been made by the railroads. You may not be an editor, but this is a good chance to visit the east cheaply, tickets being good to return until July 28th. Buy via "The Burlington."

Sherwood's Cough Syrup is sold on a guarantee at the McFadden Drug Store.

CONGDON

removes all smoke, dust, etc., and makes old paper bright as new.

The best ice cream in the city is made at Mrs. Dressen's. A trial will convince.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon's. It will save you money.

Wall paper at D. M. Clark & Co's

A full line of T. L. Blood & Co's paints just received at C. B. White's

Buy your meats at C. A. Walker & Co.'s, the finest in the city.

Get your harness repaired at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Good native beef, fresh killed, at Lowest Prices in the city at C. A Walker & Co's.

Farms for Sale.

I have two farms for sale on easy terms; the land is good. Also an oak sailboat. The latter will be sold at one-half cost. LEON E. LUM

If you are looking for excellent ice cream you can find the article at Mrs. Dressen's.

Try Mrs. Dressen's ice cream. It is delicious.

Have your prescriptions filled at the McFadden Drug Store.

To Exchange,

160 acres fine farm land north of Fort Riply, 60 acres under cultivation, for Brainerd property. No incumbrance. J. R. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

Furniture at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

WANTED—A good girl for general house work. Apply at Mrs. J. J Howe's corner 4th and Holly streets

Hard Times Prices.

$10=Best Set Teeth=$10

Applied to Gums. **ODONTUNDER** NO PAIN.

For Painless Extraction of Teeth. No Going to Sleep.

A FINE GOLD FILLING, $1.50.

A GOLD ALLOY FILLING, 50 CENTS.

DR. H. RIBBEL, Bank Block.

Hard Times Prices.

Sleeper Opera House!

J. R. SMITH, Manager.

Old Folk's Concert,

Tuesday Evening,

JULY 3RD.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

M. HAGBERG.

Wholesale and retail

GROCER,

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

FASHION RESTAURANT.

Sixth Street.

Under New Management!

P. M. JOHNSON, Prop.

Open Day and Night.

This is the bon ton restaurant of the city and the service is first-class. Meals served at all hours.

We Invite a Share of Your Patronage.

LARSON & WALTERS,

——DEALERS IN——

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood,

Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair!

CROSS CREEK LEHIGH COAL,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the market. Office and yard at corner of Eighth and main streets, at N. P. Track.

Orders for Ice Taken Here..

Always on Hand.

A well Assorted Stock of

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry and Silverware.

Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure for Broken Down Watches.

Repairing of All Kinds a Specialty.

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG,

CORNER FRONT AND SIXTH STREETS.